

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Yeltsin  
Iran-Contr  
Reagan  
London  
Paris  
Geneva  
LATHA  
MIDWEST  
GENERAL NEWS  
BUSINESS/FINANCE  
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## Yeltsin Named to New Post

### Ex-Chief of Party In Moscow Given Rank of Minister

By Philip Taubman  
New York Times Service  
MOSCOW — Boris N. Yeltsin, removed last week as head of the Moscow city party organization, was given a top government job with the rank of minister Wednesday.

It seemed likely Mr. Yeltsin would retain his membership in the party's ruling Central Committee. Soviet officials said he would be stripped of his position as a non-voting member of the Politburo.

The appointment appeared to be part of an effort to dispel criticism within the Soviet Union and abroad about the Communist Party's handling of the Yeltsin case as Mikhail S. Gorbachev prepares for his first visit to the United States next week.

Soviet officials, apparently hoping to cast last week's dismissal in a more favorable light, said Wednesday that interference in political debate was a major factor behind the harsh treatment of Mr. Yeltsin during a meeting of the Moscow party leadership last Wednesday.



Ronald Reagan addressing the nation after the Iran affair broke; inset, clockwise from upper left: John M. Poindexter, Richard V. Secord, William J. Casey and Oliver L. North.

## Iran-Contr Report: Reagan Criticized Harshly For Not Controlling Staff

### What the Panel Found

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan bears "ultimate responsibility" for the Iran-contr affair because he allowed a "cabal of zealots" to seize control of U.S. policy and bypass the law, congressional investigators said Wednesday in a highly critical final report on the scandal.

The investigation by two special congressional committees, the largest inquiry into possible presidential wrongdoing since the Watergate affair brought down President Richard M. Nixon in 1974, criticized Mr. Reagan more harshly than many observers had expected. It concluded that he had failed to carry out the constitutional responsibility that the president "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

### Conclusions

- By his actions and statements, President Ronald Reagan misled the American public in November 1986 about the sale of U.S. weapons to Iran while his aides engaged in a cover-up. However, no direct evidence was found that Mr. Reagan was a knowing participant in the effort to deceive Congress and the public, nor that he broke the law.
- The destruction of documents and the death William J. Casey, the former CIA director, meant that all the facts may never be known.
- Fundamental processes of government were disregarded and the rule of law was subverted.
- Mr. Reagan bears ultimate responsibility because he allowed a "cabal of zealots" to seize control of policy and bypass the law.
- "The common ingredients of the Iran and contra policies were secrecy, deception and disdain for the law. A small group of senior officials believed that they alone knew what was right."

### Laws Broken

- The constitutional provision that Congress controls the power of the purse;
- National Security Act requirements on notifying Congress of covert operations;
- The so-called Boland Amendment, which limited aid to the Nicaraguan rebels;
- Laws governing the use of government funds that were misappropriated in the diversion;

### New Disclosures

- Some U.S. weapons went to Iran's radical Revolutionary Guards, and U.S. officials were told that one of the so-called "moderates" involved in dealing with the U.S. had masterminded the 1984 kidnapping of William Buckley, the Beirut CIA station chief.
- As early as Dec. 5, 1985, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North had plans to use sales of weapons to Iran to generate profits that could be used to support the Nicaraguan rebels.

### Recommendations

- The National Security Act should be revised to require that Congress be notified of approval of a covert operation within 48 hours. Current law calls only for unspecified "timely notice."
- A requirement that all presidential decisions to initiate a covert operation be in writing and be signed by the president. Retrospective "findings" or decisions to initiate covert operations should be banned.
- The administration should be required to identify to Congress all agents involved in covert activities, including private parties and foreign governments.
- A requirement that all covert operations be dismantled one year after they are first authorized unless the president certifies to Congress that continuing them is in the national interest.

The Associated Press

## At Least 27 Die in London Subway Fire

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LONDON — At least 27 people were killed and up to 30 others were feared dead when smoke from a fire poured through a crowded underground rail station in central London at the end of the rush hour on Wednesday, the police said.

The fire occurred at the King's Cross station, one of the largest and most heavily used stations in London's vast subway system. Renovations have been under way at the station for years.

The last major subway accident in London was in 1975, when 42 people were killed in a crash. It took an hour to put out the main blaze at King's Cross, which erupted at 7:30 P.M., but minor fires continued to burn, sending heavy smoke pouring from the numerous entrances to the subway system around the major British Rail terminal.

The cause of the fire was not immediately known. The police said the main blaze broke out in a machine room below the escalators linking the Underground with the British Rail terminal. Minutes later the main rail terminal also was evacuated and a police spokesman said that hundreds of passengers had "suffered the effects of smoke."

The police at the scene said the situation was chaotic and a spokesman said more fatalities were expected. One witness said: "We saw a woman and a man come up. The man had all his hair burnt off and his face was black, and the woman was screaming." Several hundred passengers were trapped on one train before being rescued by firemen wearing breathing apparatus. Hospitals in the area went on to emergency status to handle dozens of casualties, some seriously burned and many suffering from smoke inhalation.

The police said an unknown number of dead and injured still had to be recovered from the platform complex, and many tunnels still had to be searched. A pub worker, Stephen Flynn, 30, said he was coming out of a pub near the station when he saw the smoke. "There was a chap lying on the floor with three firemen standing round him, giving him oxygen," he said. "His jeans were all ripped and black."

(Reuters, UPI)

## Tired of Deficit Talks, Europe Seeks Action

By Reginald Dale  
International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — The European financial community is wearying of its weeks-long scrutiny of the intricacies of U.S. budget-cutting in Washington, and is anxious to turn the spotlight on wider world economic problems, market analysts said Wednesday.

Feeling has increased that the White House and congressional budget negotiators have lost sight of the urgency of the situation and are in any case only dealing with part of the problem.

"Get the budget negotiations out of the way so we can get on with the real business of crisis management," said Christopher Johns, senior economist at the Phillips & Drew brokerage house in London.

With an apparent leadership vacuum in Washington, Mr. Johns and others would like to see the Group of Seven leading industrial countries take control of the world economy and start devoting themselves to action, not words.

The real test, they say, will be the ministerial meeting of the G-7 countries — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada — that is expected to follow once the U.S. budget-cutting package is agreed.

If politicians start believing that the crisis has receded, and nothing is done, many say, there is a real danger of a second market collapse.

## Impact of Crash: Construction Is Off

The Associated Press  
WASHINGTON — U.S. housing construction fell 8.2 percent in October, the biggest decline in more than three years, the Commerce Department said Wednesday. Analysts said the drop was one of the first economic indicators to reflect last month's stock market collapse.

The department said initial construction of new homes and apartments was running at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.51 million units in October, the slowest pace since April 1983.

The actual percentage decline from September's level was the biggest monthly setback since an 8.4 percent fall in August 1984. The steep drop in October, which followed a 4 percent September increase, was probably due in part to last month's market plunge, analysts said, highlighted by the record 508-point fall in the Dow Jones industrial average on Oct. 19.

They said that uncertainty about the economy and consumer spending probably curtailed builders' plans to start new construction in the final days of the month. But they said an even more significant factor depressing construction activity was an earlier jump in mortgage interest rates.

"We are seeing the combined effects of what had been sharply rising interest rates and the impact of the stock market collapse," said Warren Lasko, head of the Mortgage Bankers Association.

Fixed-rate 30-year mortgages rose to 11.58 percent in mid-October as the Federal Reserve Board tightened credit to guard against renewed inflation. Rates have now declined to 10.66 percent, as the central bank has switched its focus to avoiding a recession.

Building permits, an indicator of future activity, fell 3.4 percent to an annual 1.45 million units, the weakest pace since January 1983.

## Expatriates Find 2 Soviet Unions

### For One It's a Step Upward, for the Other a Hell

By Francis X. Clines  
New York Times Service  
MOSCOW — If expatriation is mainly a state of mind, then Dr. Arnold Lockskin — until a year ago a medical researcher from Houston — is alive and well and sane, he emphasizes, as he settles his family into their new life in the Soviet Union.

"They said we've got to be nuts," said his wife, Lauren, as the couple rebutted speculation in the United States that their defection was irrational and attributable to peculiar, stressful behavior in job and family life.

"As things stand, we're here for good," said Dr. Lockskin, who contends that their lives in the United States were ruined by subtle and systematic harassment by federal agents in retaliation for their openly acknowledged sympathies with the Communist Party.

But if expatriation is ultimately a state of mind, then Ilya Kimmelfeld is in a woeful limbo. He is trapped by his own ambivalence, he says, and yearning for a new life in the United States, where he lived for 13 years — until April, when he opted to return to his native land, only to repent the move.

"I'm caught in a bureaucratic mess," said Mr. Kimmelfeld, 45, who is seeking to emigrate a second time to the United States, never to return to the Soviet Union, he promises, never to have second thoughts again.

The two men do not know each other and have nothing in common but the human travails of leaving a home — Dr. Lockskin in his sudden immersion in an entirely different language and culture, and Mr. Kimmelfeld in his sadly rediscovered disappointment in that same native system.

But the tales of Soviet life they separately tell are literally of two cities. Dr. Lockskin lives in Moscow in relative privilege with a ranking job in medical research and a furnished apartment provided by the government at a time when Soviet citizens wait years for a far humbler shelter.

## Invitation to Gorbachev Brings Walkout Threat

WASHINGTON — Conservatives in the House of Representatives are threatening to walk out on Dec. 9 if the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, addresses a joint session of Congress while attending the Washington summit meeting.

## Special Prosecutor Says Inquiry Is Not Affected

By Philip Shenon  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — The special prosecutor in the Iran-contr affair said Wednesday that his investigation had "its own momentum now" and would not be significantly affected by the congressional reports.

## Lawrence E. Walsh in Washington on Wednesday

Those conclusions were not unanimous. All six Republicans on the House committee, and two of the five Republican members of the Senate panel filed a sharp dissent, contending that while administration officials had made mistakes they amounted to no more than errors of judgment.

### Kiosk Parties in Italy Agree to Govern

ROME (Reuters) — President Francesco Cossiga rejected on Wednesday the resignation of Italy's five-party coalition and sent Prime Minister Giovanni Goria back to Parliament for a vote of confidence expected later this week, signaling the end of a five-day government crisis.

### DAKKIE TOOTH PASTE

A toothpaste used in Asia may get a slightly different name. Page 3.

### GENERAL NEWS

- Senator Paul Simon has shed his also-ran image after leading the Iowa Poll. Page 3.
- Soweto officials tried to break the rent boycott in the South Africa township. Page 2.

### BUSINESS/FINANCE

- Kwait bought 10 percent of British Petroleum Co. Page 9.

Dow close: UP 16.91  
The dollar in New York:  
DM 1.745 Yen 135.30 FF 168.35



# Negotiators in Geneva Resolve Major Dispute, Near Accord on Another

**The Associated Press**  
WASHINGTON — U.S. and Soviet negotiators have resolved a major dispute in a proposed agreement to ban intermediate-range nuclear missiles and are close to an accord on a second problem, U.S. officials said Wednesday.

Two issues, however, remain unsettled less than three weeks before the scheduled arrival Dec. 7 of Mikhail S. Gorbachev for talks with President Ronald Reagan.

The officials said negotiators in Geneva had agreed that the treaty would not call for follow-on arms control negotiations. That appears to be a victory for the U.S. side, since the Soviet demand for the provision was seen as an effort to limit U.S. aircraft in Europe.

## Compromise Is Reported On Arms Control Issues

**By Michael R. Gordon**  
*New York Times Service*  
WASHINGTON — Congressional leaders have announced a compromise with the White House on arms control issues that removes a major obstacle to the passage of a new military spending bill.

The compromise announced Tuesday would prevent the Reagan administration from taking steps during the 1988 budget year, which began Oct. 1, to act on its broad interpretation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. This would bind President Ronald Reagan almost to the end of his term and would set a precedent.

The administration's interpretation would allow unlimited testing of new types of space-based anti-missile systems while the traditional view severely limits such testing.

Senator John W. Warner of Virginia, the ranking Republican on the Senate Armed Services Committee, said he expected Mr. Reagan to formally approve the compromise by signing the new military spending bill.

The compromise was worked out in meetings between senior White House officials and ranking members of the Senate and House Armed Services Committees.

Total military spending will be from \$289 billion to \$296 billion for the fiscal year, depending on the success of efforts to reduce the deficit.

Under the compromise now included in the legislation, money for the current fiscal year could be used only for anti-missile tests consistent with the restrictive interpretation of the treaty.

The legislation also bars the administration from buying hardware that could be used for tests that would not be allowed under the traditional view of the treaty.

But the compromise on the defense bill does not explicitly endorse the traditional interpretation of the ABM treaty, nor does it block administration officials from drawing up plans for such tests.

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# Simon's Surge: Iowa Poll Lets Liberal Shed His Also-Ran Image

**By Robin Toner**  
*New York Times Service*

DES MOINES, Iowa — Almost giddy from his poll numbers and his crowds as he campaigns across Iowa, Senator Paul Simon of Illinois has clearly crossed a major threshold of political credibility in the race for the Democratic nomination for president.

No longer does he bear himself described as "an extremely long shot" candidate, he declared in Des Moines this week, still basking in the glow of a first place finish in the latest Iowa Poll, published Sunday in The Des Moines Register.

But Mr. Simon's campaign now faces another, perhaps more formidable challenge: rebutting the assertion that Mr. Simon is too liberal, too closely associated with the party's traditional programs and

priorities, to prevail in a general election. After losing four out of the last five presidential elections, Democrats are achingly eager to nominate a winner, politicians say.

So the electability issue looms large for all the Democratic candidates, beginning in Iowa, scene of the first presidential caucuses on Feb. 8.

"I think electability this time around is probably a bigger issue than taxes or arms control," said Phil Roeder, a spokesman for the Iowa Democratic Party. "Among the most active Democrats in Texas, electability is the key issue," said Bob Slagle, chairman of the Texas Democratic Party.

Mr. Simon's critics assert that he is particularly vulnerable on that front. "He's defined himself as the Roosevelt-Truman candidate for president," said William Carrick,

campaign manager for Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, another Democratic aspirant. "There are a lot of people in a lot of different areas who see that as a problem—that if you're looking backward, trying to recapture the past, you're not going to be able to face the future and win the election."

Indeed, Mr. Simon began his campaign in defiance of the conventional wisdom, offering himself as the traditional Democrat in a field populated by candidates trying to reposition and redefine the party after its defeat in 1984.

While many Democratic politicians shied away from talk of new spending programs, Mr. Simon has campaigned heavily on the need for a new, \$3 billion-a-year jobs program, and he talks expansively of

initiatives on education and health care. "When people identify me as a Harry Truman Democrat or a Hubert Humphrey Democrat, I say, 'You bet,'" Mr. Simon told a group of Iowans at the Chief Mahaska Restaurant during a campaign stop in Oskaloosa this week.

But Simon strategists, who have developed an extensive rebuttal to the electability charge, argue that the traditional appeals and the ambitious domestic programs are just part of the Simon package. Mr. Simon has a strong record of fiscal conservatism, they argue, noting his support for a constitutional amendment to require a balanced federal budget. They say his 1984 Senate victory over a Republican incumbent, Charles H. Percy, achieved during the landslide re-

election of President Ronald Reagan, shows his ability to attract conservative and Republican voters.

In addition, according to Terry Michael, the campaign press secretary, after seven years of Mr. Reagan, "voters want a more activist use of the tools of government, not a big-spending activist, not a big-taxing activist, but a candidate who can creatively use the tools of government."

Mr. Simon's strategists also assert that, like Mr. Reagan, their candidate has a personal appeal that transcends ideology or positions on issues.

"I'm a fairly conservative Democrat, but I'm going to support him," said Dale West, a farmer from Grand River, Iowa. "I think he's Mr. Clean. He's from the Middle

West, and I think he knows what it's all about."

Still, some Democrats argue that Mr. Simon has run a campaign fashioned for Iowa's older, comparatively liberal caucus-goers but that the strategy will play less well among the broader electorate.

But Mr. Roeder counters that Iowans are keenly sensitive to such criticism and are paying close attention to the electability issue.

In the South, where much of the Democratic anxiety over electability is based, Mr. Simon is only slightly known, several Democrats in the region said.

# Militia Blocks Protest Against Soviet Rule in Latvia

**By Gary Lee**  
*Washington Post Service*

RIGA, U.S.S.R. — Several hundred armed troops blocked a protest against Soviet rule in this Baltic coast capital on Wednesday while some Latvians kept a silent vigil in the rain-drenched streets late into the evening.

After Latvian nationalists began laying flowers Wednesday morning at the Freedom Monument in central Riga, honoring Latvian independence, the Soviet police barred access to the statue and formed a human ring 600 yards (about 550 meters) away from it. As evening fell, the police widened their barrier

and then suddenly dispersed at about 10 P.M.

Although the day appeared to pass without major clashes, Janis Barkans, head of Helsinki '86, a Riga-based human rights monitoring group, was put under house arrest. The detention of Mr. Barkans, who is one of Latvia's leading dissidents, climaxed an all-out effort to stymie populist plans to celebrate the 69th anniversary of the declaration of Latvian independence.

"This holiday should be celebrated," the Latvian dissident Ivis Kalits, 56, said Wednesday in an interview in Riga. "But the authorities don't know how to accept that. They're not prepared for a dialogue, so they resort to the old methods."

Latvia, which was declared a free autonomous region on Nov. 18, 1918, was placed under Soviet rule in 1939 in the signing of a German-Soviet pact.

Hundreds of people gathered all day in a silent celebration of the holiday, marking the first widespread public acknowledgment of the anniversary in nearly four decades. Standing in clusters at the edge of the police cordons, they stared sadly at the towering monument in the distance.

Soviet officials sponsored a demonstration Wednesday afternoon to protest a recent resolution in the U.S. Congress honoring the Latvian anniversary. About 2,000 local residents attended.

Harold (Kim) Philby, the British double agent who escaped to Moscow 24 years ago after betraying British and U.S. secrets to the Soviet Union, has appeared on Soviet television, Reuters reported from Moscow.

A four-minute interview with the 75-year-old spy was shown last month in Latvia, and a recording reached Moscow this week. Mr. Philby spoke about the alleged use of Latvian émigrés by Western intelligence services. The program appeared to be linked with a Soviet campaign against Latvian nationalism.

Philby on Soviet TV

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# Across Asia, a Misunderstanding in a Tube

**By Michael Richardson**  
*International Herald Tribune*

SINGAPORE — After many years of questioning acceptance by consumers in Asia, Darkie toothpaste is setting some teeth on edge.

Objections from church groups in the United States alleging a racial stigma against black Americans may force a change in name, possibly to Dakkie, company officials say.

Darkie provides a case history of how something regarded as inoffensive in one part of the world can be perceived as a racial slur in another. That the smiling black man on a tube of toothpaste offends some in the West mystified many who have grown accustomed to it here, where Darkie is a best-selling brand.

Its makers, Hawley & Hazel Chemical Co. (Hong Kong) Ltd., have captured more than 75 percent of the market in Taiwan, 45 percent in Singapore, 30 percent in Hong Kong, 25 percent in Malaysia and 15 percent in Thailand.

For about 60 years, tubes and boxes of Darkie toothpaste have featured the grinning black face of Al Jolson, a popular actor-singer in the United States before World War II.

Jolson, who died in 1950, was a white American. But he sang some of his most famous songs, such as "Mammy," while made up to look like a black minstrel.

The company's problems about the name began only after 1985, when Colgate-Palmolive Co. of the United States acquired 50 percent of Hawley & Hazel.

Representatives of Hawley & Hazel say that the illustration for their toothpaste was chosen to highlight the sparkling teeth and that no racial slur was intended.

David P.H. Lee, deputy marketing manager for the Singapore branch of the company, said Wednesday that "although we do not believe the name Darkie to be offensive in the areas where the product is sold, we are testing an alternative, Dakkie, to insure that we do not alienate consumer or shareholder interests in the U.S."

Colgate initially responded by pointing out that the toothpaste was not marketed in the United States and that its name and logo were not offensive in Asia.

Dissatisfied with this response, three Roman Catholic religious orders affiliated with the Interfaith Center bought shares in Colgate and said they would press ahead with a shareholder resolution challenging the company practice.

Earlier this year, Reuben Mark, chairman, president and chief executive officer of Colgate sent a letter to Timothy Smith, executive director of the Interfaith Center.

"I and Colgate," Mr. Mark wrote, "share your concern that the caricature of a minstrel in blackface on the package and the name 'Darkie' itself could be considered racially offensive."

Mr. Mark added: "I also share your strong feelings that any business has a clear moral obligation to avoid racial stereotyping of any kind."

He said that one possibility being considered was substituting the minstrel with "a young, modern, well-dressed black man." The brand name of the toothpaste, he said, might also be changed to "Darbie" or "Hawley."

While Colgate said it hoped to "eliminate any offensive implications as rapidly as possible," its 1985 agreement with Hawley & Hazel gives total operational control to the Hong Kong-based company, Mr. Mark added.

As a result of these assurances, the three religious orders in the United States agreed to withdraw their shareholder resolution.

Mr. Lee, the deputy marketing manager, said that a decision on whether to change the name of Darkie toothpaste would only be made after the marketing tests in Singapore, and perhaps other countries, had been completed.

An American based in Singapore said he did not think that calling the toothpaste Dakkie would change much. "That's the way people from New England would pronounce Darkie," he said.

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## RIEFS

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**PIAGET**

**Aldebert**

A Paris: 16, place Vendôme - 1, bd de la Madeleine  
70, lg Saint-Honore - Palais des Congrès, Porte Maillot  
A Cannes: 19, La Croisette

**Get a taste of Mom's pumpkin pie. Call home.**

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**REWARD**  
**50,000,000 SEK**  
(approx. U.S. \$8,200,000 or S.Fr. 11,395,000)  
offered by the Swedish Government for information leading to the solution of the murder of Prime Minister OLOF PALME in Stockholm, Sweden, on Feb. 28, 1986. The reward can be paid both in Sweden and abroad in accordance with the legislation of the country concerned.

**RECOMPENSE**  
Le Gouvernement Suédois a autorisé la Direction Générale de la police Suédoise à verser une récompense de 50 millions de couronnes (SEK) à la personne qui lui fournira des renseignements permettant d'élucider le mystère de l'assassinat du Premier Ministre OLOF PALME à Stockholm, Suède, le 28 février 1986. La somme promise pourra être versée à l'étranger selon la législation du pays choisi. L'anonymat le plus total sera garanti à l'informateur.

**RECOMPENSA**  
El Gobierno Sueco ha autorizado a la Dirección Nacional de la Policía Sueca para que pueda efectuar el pago de 50 millones de coronas suecas (SEK) como recompensa a la persona que proporcione la información que permita resolver el asesinato del Primer Ministro OLOF PALME ocurrido en Estocolmo, Suecia el 28 de febrero de 1986. Esta recompensa se puede pagar en el extranjero de acuerdo con las leyes vigentes en el país en cuestión. Se garantiza la anonimidad total a la persona informadora.

**Japan Reports Increase In Exports of Condoms**  
TOKYO — Japan's condom exports to Western countries are soaring amid growing fears of AIDS, major makers said Wednesday.

# In India, a Test of Will Between Government and a Newspaper

By Richard M. Weintraub  
*Washington Post Service*

**NEW DELHI** — The Indian government has escalated its battle against the Indian Express, moving in the last few days to take over its New Delhi headquarters and printing plant and serving notice that it may try to take control of the entire group of Express newspapers.

The test of wills pits the government of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi against the publisher of the English-language paper, Ram Nath Goenka, 84, and his young, firebrand editor, Arun Shourie.

It is the clearest test of the position of the press in Indian democracy since Mr. Gandhi's mother, Indira, exercised absolute powers during a period of emergency rule in the 1970s.

The paper has campaigned against alleged corruption in the government. The Editors Guild of India asserted Tuesday that the attempted expropriation of the paper's building "is proof positive of

the government's vindictiveness toward the Indian Express for having carried out a campaign against it."

The guild did not comment on the merits of the government's charges. However, it said in a statement that "the manner and timing of the government's offensive" had left no doubt that the government's aim was "to cripple the Indian Ex-

press and stifle the voice of dissent. This is a direct attack on the freedom of the press and wholly condemnable."

Government spokesmen deny such assertions and say that they are only enforcing the law. "Just look at the Indian papers," one spokesman said. "There is plenty of dissent."

The actions against the Indian Express are the outgrowth of long-running legal disputes. The latest moves include court actions to take over the paper's New Delhi plant for alleged violations of lease agreements.

Also, notices have been served to three corporate offices of the Express group under India's Companies Act that the government is investigating the company's methods of operation. The combined circulation of the papers in the group is about 600,000.

Express executives said the government action was a preliminary step to removing the company's directors and naming a government-appointed board.

The paper has taken the lead in trying to implicate officials of Mr. Gandhi's government in alleged payoffs for purchasing artillery from the Swedish arms manufacturer Bofors.

In September, as the paper's allegations were making Mr. Gandhi's political position increasingly diffi-

cult, raids were conducted on Express offices around the country to check into alleged tax and foreign currency violations.

A series of charges on these issues have followed, as have continuing interrogations of company officials, withholding of government-controlled newspaper, delays in releasing imported equipment and other steps that the company's management calls harassment.

Officials of the newspaper also say that a violent strike that has shut down its Delhi edition for several weeks is backed by Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party. The strike has spanned the current session of Parliament.

Spokesmen for Mr. Gandhi's party and for the government deny all such charges and point to alleged illegality. One government spokesman said, "We have never said we won't proceed against those who break the law."

The latest move against the Express property in New Delhi is an outgrowth of patterns of land con-

rol in which much prime property is owned by the government, which leases it to companies and individuals.

The government and the Express have been in and out of court for almost a decade over whether the newspaper is illegally leasing portions of its building, which is supposed to be used only to publish the newspaper.

A half dozen other companies operate from the Express building at considerable profit to the paper.

The government order this week, saying all rents should be paid to it and not to the Express while the government seeks a court order to allow it to take physical possession of the building.

Express officials said they would go this week to the Supreme Court to ask to have the action overturned. The officials noted that a half dozen other publications do the same thing but that the government has done no more than write letters to them for years.

# Stockholm Again Raises Palme Reward Tenfold

*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — The Swedish government has raised to 30 million kronor (\$8.2 million) its reward for information leading to a solution of the murder of Olof Palme.

The prime minister was shot and killed by a lone assassin on a Stockholm street on Feb. 28, 1986. Immediately after the killing, the government offered a reward of 500,000 kronor, which it increased to 5 million in March.

The new tenfold increase in the reward was announced in an advertisement Thursday in the *International Herald Tribune*. It is scheduled to be published four times.

Leif Hallberg, chief spokesman for the national police board, said by telephone that the advertisement did not indicate that the investigation had come to a dead end.

"I understand that could be an interpretation, but it is not so," he said. "We would like to get any help possible to find the details that

are still missing to help us to complete the inquiry."

Mr. Hallberg said the size of the reward was "a reflection of the Swedish government's determination that this case must be solved, because it leaves question marks not only about who killed Mr. Palme but also whether there was a plot against Swedish society."

More than 70 detectives are working full-time on the case, Mr. Hallberg said. The police have opened files on 28,000 people and investigated 40,000 leads in the case.

"The technique of detective work is that you don't abandon any lead until the inquiry is finished," Mr. Hallberg said. "Leads that appear dead and cold at the moment might get hot again in the light of new information coming in."

He said there was no significance to the fact that the advertisement was being published in French and Spanish as well as English, except that the police wanted to reach the widest possible audience.

# Moscow Appears Ready to Compromise on Afghanistan Pullout

By David K. Shipler  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — A recent flurry of diplomatic activity has raised new speculation that the Soviet Union may be ready to compromise on a timetable for the withdrawal of its 115,000 troops from Afghanistan.

Moscow has made no formal offer for a withdrawal period shorter than 16 months after military aid for the Afghan rebels is ended. However, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said at a news conference Monday in Munich that a pullout could take place in 7 to 12 months if a formula for "national reconciliation" were reached. This means

agreement on the composition of an interim Afghan government.

Such a timetable would be closer to what is envisioned by the Reagan administration, which worries that Soviet forces could use a long period following a cutoff in U.S. aid to the guerrillas to stage devastating attacks on rebel units. Pakistan, where most of the Afghan rebels are based, has proposed a withdrawal period of no more than eight months.

Diego Cordóvez, the United Nations undersecretary-general for political affairs, said Tuesday that he would not convene another round of the indirect Afghan-Pakistani talks he has been mediating "unless I'm convinced that an

agreement on a timetable can be reached."

Mr. Cordóvez is also understood, however, to be planning a trip to the region in mid-December, reportedly to begin discussions on who would participate in a transitional Afghan government.

In Geneva, a U.S. official involved in preparatory talks for the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting said there were signs that Moscow might put forward a new timetable before or during the Dec. 7-10 meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev in Washington.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman in Moscow, however, denounced as a "distortion" speculation in the West European press

that the Soviet leader would use the summit meeting to announce a new timetable for Afghanistan.

At a briefing, the spokesman, Yuri Gremitskikh, described the Soviet position as unchanged in its emphasis on the need for guarantees against continued foreign support for the rebels. The United States, Saudi Arabia and Iran are among those providing funds and arms to the guerrillas.

According to the American in Geneva, the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Yuli A. Voronov, has seemed haunted by the parallels between the Soviet predicament in Afghanistan and the American experience in Vietnam. He keeps making such statements as, "We're not going to have a solution that

leaves us with our last people leaving Kabul on the struts of helicopters," the American said.

This reflects what appears to be a Soviet preoccupation with the creation of an interim government that could prevent what Moscow fears would otherwise be a blood-bath, with rebel reprisals against Afghan officials who have served in the Soviet-backed regime.

Consequently, the Kremlin has urged that the Afghan Communists, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, should form the core of a transitional government, holding the key cabinet posts. The Afghan rebels have refused to consider sharing power with people they consider collaborators.

Diplomats close to the situation are said to have told the Soviet side that once Moscow sets an acceptable withdrawal schedule, the United States and Pakistan may be prepared to press the rebels on an interim government.

Some U.S. officials have said that with a timetable in hand the United States would probably begin discussions with rebel leaders about political compromise.

On the other hand, Moscow has insisted privately that an agreement on an interim government must precede the setting of a timetable. One diplomat said he thought the Soviet side would agree to a shorter timetable if it became clear that a suitable interim government could be formed.

# Jacques Anquetil, Champion Of Bicycle Racing, Dies at 53

*United Press International*

**PARIS** — Jacques Anquetil, 53, who dominated bicycling in the early 1960s as a five-time winner of the Tour de France, died early Wednesday of cancer.

Mr. Anquetil had been hospitalized since early last month in Rouen, 110 kilometers (66 miles) northwest of Paris, after doctors discovered his stomach cancer had spread to his spinal column.

The French cyclist began his career in 1951 and won more than 200 races, including all the major European races of more than a day, during the ensuing 18 years.

Mr. Anquetil won the Tour of Italy twice and the Tour of Spain once. He also claimed nine Grand Prix des Nations titles, winning the French time-trial race six consecutive times starting in 1953.

But his greatest fame was achieved in five Tour de France championships, including four in a row from 1961 to 1964. Only Eddy Merckx of Belgium and Bernard

Hinault of France equaled his feat of five victories in the Tour de France, cycling's most prestigious race.

Antoine Magnin, 86, Paris Bistrot Owner

**PARIS (IFT)** — Antoine Magnin, 86, longtime chef and owner of the dilapidated but popular Paris bistrot, L'Ami Louis, died Saturday morning in his sleep.

Mr. Magnin, a quiet man with a thin white beard, had worked as chef at the bistrot from 1930 until just before his death, living in a small apartment above the restaurant near the Place de la République. The narrow, 12-table bistrot, named for its original maître d'hôtel, Louis Pedebes, has long been a Parisian institution, known for its simple but abundant fare.

Last year, it was purchased by Thierry de la Brosse, a longtime client, with the intention of preserving it.

Kidnappers Release Italian

**ARDORE Italy** — Domenico Varacalli, 42, a businessman kidnapped in May, was freed near this southern town after his family paid a ransom of 800 million lire (about \$640,000), the police said Wednesday.

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Great Britain	£	130	75	40
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SCIENCE

The Heart of the Sex Difference

By Gina Kolara

Men and women are different at heart, literally.

Medical scientists are both perplexed and intrigued by a growing body of evidence that shows differences in the way women and men develop heart disease. The findings suggest there may be important biological distinctions between the sexes in the functioning and development of the heart and cardiovascular system.

The distinctions need to be understood, experts say, because they may provide new insights into the causes and treatment of heart disease in both sexes.

So far, virtually all studies of methods to prevent or treat heart disease have been done in men, with the results assumed to apply to women. This is partly because the emphasis has been on reducing the rate of heart attacks among the middle-aged, and most middle-aged heart attack victims are men. But later in life heart attacks are the leading cause of death in women too, and some researchers are now looking into the aspects of heart disease that are unique to women.

The experts all stress that women should continue to follow established guidelines for heart disease prevention, such as avoiding smoking and high-fat diets and curbing high blood pressure.

There certainly are differences, said Dr. Peter Frommer, deputy director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, who characterized the new evidence as "fascinating leads."

On Monday, researchers at a meeting of the American Heart Association, in Anaheim, California, reported that women who have had children tend to have wider coronary arteries, which may help explain their protection from early heart attacks. Others at the meeting reported a study of monkeys indicating another difference: On a high-fat diet, female monkeys tend to produce more high-density lipoproteins, HDL, which carry cholesterol away from blood vessels, than male monkeys do.

Another recent finding highlights the inadequacy of drawing conclusions about women from studies of men. Researchers found that a high level of fats called triglycerides by itself portends heart

disease in women, even in the absence of high cholesterol levels. This is not true of men.

The most obvious difference is that women tend to develop coronary heart disease far later in life than men. Heart disease becomes the No. 1 killer of women in their mid-60s, but it is the No. 1 killer of men at the age of 39. That disparity points to the long-assumed protection offered to premenopausal women by their hormones.

Scientists now believe it may be too simplistic to expect the hormone estrogen alone to explain differences in heart disease.

Dr. Antonio Gotto, of the Baylor College of Medicine, in Houston believes there are cellular and biochemical differences in female blood vessels. "I feel confident that female blood vessels have some inherent protection," Dr. Gotto said. He speculated that female blood vessels may be better able to repair early damage from high blood pressure, for example, preventing the development of artery-clogging plaques.

Women have different symptoms of heart disease than men. Women often have pains on and off for a long time before they have a heart attack; in men, chest pains are more often a sign that a heart attack has begun.

Women who have a heart attack are twice as likely as men to die within 60 days.

Diabetes seems to eliminate the protection accorded women in their earlier years, whereas it seems to have less effect on men.

Contributing to the sense of mystery is the finding that women do only half as well as men in bypass surgery. Although a relatively simple reason is suggested—women have smaller hearts, more difficult to operate on, and they tend to come into the operation older and sicker than men do—not everyone is convinced that this is the whole story.

The aim of the heart researchers is not just to improve the prevention and treatment of heart disease in older women but to learn what protects younger women from heart disease, and perhaps to use the knowledge to help men.

Dr. William Castell, director of a long-range heart study in Framingham, Massachusetts, bemoaned the lack of attention being



John Clark

women. As far as heart disease goes, Dr. Castell said, "women with diabetes are no longer like women. They are like men."

And the Framingham data indicate that "there are different initial symptoms of heart disease in men and women," he said. Women tend to have chest pains or a feeling of pressure in the chest as their first sign, whereas men tend to have heart attacks.

Of 1,600 women studied in Framingham, only 6 had heart attacks before menopause, Dr. Castell said. Although it is often assumed that female sex hormones are what protect premenopausal women against heart attacks, experts say the exact link has never been firmly established.

"It is very attractive to think that female sex hormones are good for you and male sex hormones are bad for you, but in point of fact, the data are mixed," said Dr. Elizabeth Barrett-Connor of the University of California at San Diego. "Most of us don't believe it anymore."

In support of estrogen's purported beneficial effects are several reports indicating that women who take estrogen supplements after menopause are less likely to have heart attacks. But the Framingham data did not show a protective effect and there are many unanswered questions.

The heart institute will soon begin a study of female hormones and heart disease. The study will involve about 1,000 post-menopausal women who will take various combinations of estrogen and another female sex hormone, progesterone.

One hypothesis is that estrogen protects against heart disease by increasing the concentrations of the beneficial HDLs and decreasing the concentrations of harmful LDLs. But there is a trade-off, said Dr. Basil Rifkin, of the heart institute. Estrogen also increases the tendency of blood to clot, which in itself can increase the chances of a heart attack.

In the late 1960s, the heart institute studied the use of estrogen supplements in men and concluded not only that the men were not protected against heart disease but that they may have had an even higher death rate from blood clots when they took the female hormone.



Loss of Tritium A Peace Factor

By Matthew L. Wald

WITH aging, faltering plants its sole source of supply, the U.S. government must soon decide whether to build expensive new facilities to produce tritium, a vital and perishable ingredient of nuclear bombs.

The poor condition of the production reactors—two are broken down and the other three are limited to half power—makes possible an interruption in supply. Such a halt would leave nuclear warheads losing potency in their silos, as batteries lose their charge on a supermarket shelf. Adding to the sense of urgency, a recent study by the National Academy of Sciences said that it may take as long to build a new production reactor as the surviving three will last.

The Department of Energy is expected to seek funds soon to build one or two new reactors to produce tritium, a radioactive form of hydrogen, and plutonium, another bomb fuel produced in the same reactors. But each plant would cost billions, and some experts question whether they are necessary.

Even limited arms reductions, such as those in the treaty on nuclear forces in Europe now under negotiation, could reduce the need for fresh tritium since supplies could be scavenged from disassembled weapons. Some experts even suggest that by halting tritium production, the East and West could

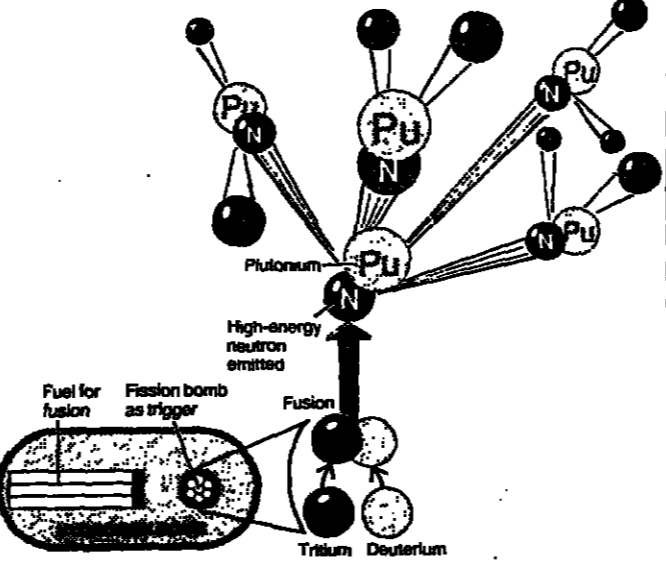
achieve disarmament. With no new supplies, the argument goes, nations would have to steadily reduce arsenals to keep potent tritium in the remaining weapons.

While plutonium production is required to expand the nuclear arsenal, tritium production is needed simply to maintain existing weapons. This is because tritium breaks down naturally at the rate of about 5.5 percent per year. Plutonium, in contrast, is eternal, at least on the human time scale.

Tritium has become increasingly important to the nuclear arsenal. As a "booster" in the trigger portion of a hydrogen bomb, tritium is essential to reducing the size of warheads, allowing more warheads per missile, or the fitting of warheads to smaller missiles.

Tritium is a variant or isotope of hydrogen. In nature, the common form of the hydrogen atom has a nucleus of a single proton. A naturally occurring isotope is deuterium. Each deuterium nucleus contains one proton and one neutron; one in 6,000 hydrogen atoms is deuterium.

Tritium, the third isotope, has a nucleus with one proton and two neutrons. It does not occur naturally; it is made in reactors by firing a neutron at the nucleus of lithium-6, which consists of three protons and three neutrons. When a neutron is added, the atom throws off two neutrons and two protons. This leaves one proton and two neutrons, which is tritium.



Tritium's role in powering a bomb.

The three active tritium-producing reactors are all at least 30 years old and all at the Energy Department's Savannah River Plant, near Aiken, South Carolina. The newest production reactor, a plutonium-producing reactor at the Hanford nuclear reservation in southeastern Washington, commissioned in 1963 and intended to run for 20 years, was used briefly a few years ago to make tritium, with disappointing results. The reactor has been closed since the beginning of the year for safety improvements.

Tritium has two roles in nuclear weapons: in the fusion that causes the main explosion and, in the latest weapons, in the fission trigger.

In the fusion that takes place in a hydrogen bomb, an atom of deuterium and an atom of tritium are forced together under extremely high heat provided by a fission trigger. Bombs are designed to produce the tritium for this stage internally, using neutrons from the fission trigger, in a process much like that in a reactor.

But tritium must be supplied for use as the booster in the bomb trigger, where its function is to rapidly multiply the number of neutrons, subatomic particles that sustain a fission reaction.

Fission, the splitting of atoms in a chain reaction, is the process that powers civilian power reactors as well as bombs like those dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

In a simple chain reaction, as in a civilian power reactor, a neutron is fired at the nucleus of a uranium atom, splitting it. The split nucleus releases energy and a small number of neutrons. Some are absorbed by non-fissionable material. In a power reactor at equilibrium, each split nucleus gives off, on average, one neutron that later splits another nucleus.

When a fission trigger is fueled by uranium or plutonium, enough neutrons are freed in each generation of fissioning to double the number of nuclei split in the next generation: in microseconds, one fissioning produces two more fissions, which produce four, then eight, and so on.

But this process can only occur when there are enough atoms compressed in a "critical mass" of fuel. Usually, chemical explosives are used to get this process started. But

as fission progresses, the critical mass tends to blow apart, stopping the process. Theodore B. Taylor, a weapons designer at Los Alamos National Laboratory in the 1950s and now a private consultant, said some bombs would fission no more than 0.5 percent of the available fuel before exploding.

This is where tritium comes in. When tritium and deuterium fuse, they emit a neutron whose energy is much higher than those emitted in fission. Each high energy neutron, when it strikes another nucleus, produces four, not two, neutrons. So the "fission" trigger that incorporates the fusion of tiny amounts of deuterium and tritium produces the same power from much less fuel.

Tritium is also used in the production of neutron bombs, weapons intended to kill people with radiation rather than destroy a target with a shock wave. In such a bomb, tritium helps produce a greater number of neutrons from the same amount of plutonium. The government has apparently dropped plans to produce large numbers of neutron bombs.

The volume of tritium used in triggers is probably small. The Nuclear Weapons Databook, a 1987 publication of the Natural Resources Defense Council, a non-profit environmental group, estimated the Energy Department tritium inventory at 86 kilograms; with about 25,000 warheads, that means less than four grams per warhead.

Since the bombs are not refueled daily, their tritium reservoirs must have a surplus built in to allow for natural decay. In addition, the Energy Department has a central stockpile, which itself is disappearing at the rate of 5.5 percent a year. Tritium decays into a form of helium.

How often the bombs must be re-charged, and how long the stockpile would suffice before the arsenal began to degrade, is classified information, according to a spokesman for the Energy Department.

David Albright, senior staff scientist of the Federation of American Scientists, an arms-control group, said that without arms reduction, maintaining the nuclear stockpile would require about 10 kilograms of tritium per year.

IN BRIEF

A Different View of Life's Beginnings

PASADENA, California (AP)—Life on Earth was delayed for several hundred million years by a shroud of dust kicked up by large comets or meteorites smashing into the planet, according to a study by the astronomer Carl Sagan and David Grinspoon, a University of Arizona graduate student. "If life could get going only after sunlight reached the surface of the primitive Earth, then there's several hundred million years less time for the origin of life," Dr. Sagan said.

Some biologists, while calling the dust-shroud concept reasonable, disputed Dr. Sagan's conclusion that darkness and cold delayed the beginning of life in the oceans. If life did start later than once believed, it "means the origin of life is easy, very quick," Dr. Sagan said.

"For at least the first few hundred million years of Earth's history, there was a permanent, very thick cloud of fine debris surrounding the planet," Dr. Sagan said. They reasoned that since the dust shroud existed for several hundred million years after the planet formed, life started roughly 4 billion years ago.

Exercise and Sex in the Golden Years

WALTHAM, Massachusetts (UPI)—People who vigorously exercise in their later years have a much higher level of sexual activity than do people with more sedentary lifestyles. Researchers at Bentley College surveyed 160 competitive swimmers between the ages 40 and 80 and compared their responses with a group the same ages who were not physically active.

The groups had the same amount of interest in sex, but the active group reported higher levels of sexual activity. Over 90 percent of the swimmers over age 60 reported they were sexually active and had sex at least once a week. Only 63 percent of the women and 73 percent of the men in the control group could say the same thing.

"Contrary to popular opinion, most people retain an interest in sex well into old age," said Phillip Whitten, a professor of behavior science. "What is clear is that if you are physically fit you're likely to maintain an active and rewarding sex life."

Vertical sidebar containing various advertisements and notices, including 'in Raisers', 'Tenfold', 'il, Champion', 'g, Dies at 53', 'Kidnappers Release', and 'ARDORE Italy'.

Large advertisement for Marlboro cigarettes, featuring the text 'Come to Marlboro Country.' and 'Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world.' with images of Marlboro cigarette packs.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Votes for Afghanistan

The new face that Mikhail Gorbachev has put on Soviet foreign policy came up for judging in the United Nations the other day. The Soviets had spent a year preparing to blunt the annual condemnation they receive for their aggression in Afghanistan.

Trivializing the Affair

Eight Republican members of the Iran-contra committees say of President Reagan's role in the affair that he made "mistakes in judgment, and nothing more."

Tolerating Pesticides

America's most serious environmental problem may be the one the government is doing least about. That is the dosing of the land and food supply with pesticides.

Other Comment

Angola: From Bad to Worse

Soviet and Cuban military advisers apparently encouraged Angola to undertake a massive escalation of its anti-guerrilla war. A better strategy would have been an escalation of negotiations.

to prop up remain without legitimacy. To most members of the General Assembly, the Soviets are still killing in a foreign country. The ambassador of Iran, which the Kremlin is assiduously courting in another country, found the United Nations text weak—for one thing, he complained, it did not name "Soviet aggressor forces."

People, Not Blind Forces, Make Political History

PARIS — Inevitability is a dangerous notion. People are inclined to say that this or that event in politics or history "had" to happen.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: Czar Visits Berlin BERLIN — Alexander the Third, Emperor of Russia, is safely out of Berlin after twelve hours' visit (on Nov. 18), which has apparently caused more anxiety to the police authorities than any other event in the history of this city.

1912: Help the Indians

NEW YORK — [The Herald says:] Francis Leupp, recently the head of the Indian Bureau in the Interior Department, holds that reform in the relations between the Government and the Indians is a matter of greatest importance.

1937: Nobel Peace Prize

OSLO — The Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to Viscount Cecil of Chelwood. It was announced (on Nov. 18). Lord Cecil has devoted all his energy to the defense of the League of Nations as being the only means of preserving peace.

OPINION

The Soviet Dictator Has to Keep Control

By Jerry F. Hough

DURHAM, North Carolina — The demotion of Boris Yeltsin, from the Moscow party leadership to a government post, has again raised questions about Mikhail Gorbachev's strength and the future of reform.

more publicity, looser censorship of policy debate and culture, an opening to Western ideas. Broader participation in elections — democratization — and, at its extreme, toleration of political group activity independent of the party.



relating to the West he has been more cautious. My strong suspicion is that Mr. Yeltsin got into trouble primarily because he was reformist in the point of radicalism on democratization.

The writer, professor of political science at Duke University, is a staff member of the Brookings Institution. He contributed this to The New York Times.

People, Not Blind Forces, Make Political History

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Inevitability is a dangerous notion. People are inclined to say that this or that event in politics or history "had" to happen.

happier if there had never been an October Revolution and "if the evolution forces at work in the society had not been suddenly cut off."

As Sebastian Haffner, a German historian, remarked a decade ago, our world, in its gross dimensions, is Hitler's creation: "Without Hitler, no divided Germany and Europe; without Hitler, no American and Russians in Berlin; without Hitler, no Israel; without Hitler, no decolonization, or at least not so fast, no Asiatic, Arab and Black-African emancipation, and no downgrading of Europe."

A destructive legacy of Marxism has left people with the notion that laws govern history.

When Portugal had its revolution in 1975 it, too, had its Lenin, the austere and intransigent Communist leader, Alvaro Cunhal, and its Kerensky, Mário Soares. It was Henry Kissinger who dismissively called the Socialist Mr. Soares a Kerensky.

produced the czar's abdication and a moderate government, had not taken place in the midst of the world war. Russia might not "have become a Socialist-led parliamentary democracy instead of a Socialist dictatorship run by the Bolshevik minority."

— by the injustices of the Versailles settlement, the weakness of the Weimar Republic and the muddled ideas of its leaders, the foolish and reactionary outlook of the German officer corps, inflation, world depression, and so on and on. But Hitler? Hitler, like Stalin, was a responsible man, possessing particular ideas — the product of ideas in the air, the writings of a variety of intellectuals and publicists and cranks, his own experiences — but nonetheless his own ideas. He acted on those ideas.

Foreign Students in America Can Benefit Both Sides

By Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber and Herbert Simon

PITTSBURGH — The United States has had trouble in the 1980s with aspects of worker leadership, from industrial to professional, that are out of control, from the Pacific rim to the Gulf.

of policy is it that subsidizes America's corporate rivals with millions of dollars' worth of vital research? There is little doubt that American taxpayers are subsidizing the boom. The tuition paid by foreign students is "less than half" of the yearly cost of training a graduate engineering student, according to the University of Michigan. This strikes a growing number of Americans as unfair. Why

cently expressed misgivings: "In the United States one feels a deteriorating ethic in most spheres... When people do not care and have no goal in view they do not function at their utmost. They grow lax and accept defeat. Incompetence is the companion of decline. Competence is the ability to do work expertly, neatly and correctly. To raise the level of public understanding from frivolity to a readiness to take things seriously will require a great and concentrated national effort."

The loss that foreign countries experience is more than repaid when nearly half of them return.

were enrolled in American universities last year, 60 percent of them in technical fields. But only 30,000 American students attend universities overseas. Of these, perhaps 30,000 are in areas such as engineering, computer science and physics.

should an American university charge a graduate student from Tokyo the same as a student from Toledo? If the Japanese student wants American education so badly, let him (or his government) pay for it. Foreign governments' contributions totaled less than 2 percent of the research budgets of 100 leading U.S. research universities surveyed by the National Science Foundation.

The fact that a substantial number choose to return home is also good. The great American knowledge machine could not function for long if it kept siphoning away the brainpower of America's partners around the world. The loss that foreign countries experience when students come to America is more than repaid by the new knowledge and skills acquired when nearly half of them return.

We believe that a 50-50 trade is fair. It has become important to America that a substantial fraction of the trained foreign students remain at work in the United States as long as there is a large deficit of U.S. applicants to the long, strenuous, underpaid doctoral programs.

For the first time in modern history, one country seems to serve, at least in the advanced sciences, as the university of the world. "The United States is viewed, worldwide, as the place to come and study in the sciences," says John Reichard, vice president of the National Association for Foreign Students.

Some facts can help in the preparation of a balanced policy: Foreign students give as much as they get. They are paying for their long American education with the most precious and expensive commodity: the new knowledge provided by their labor. By working in labs for three to seven countries to lose some of their best brains as some students elect to remain in the United States? What kind

Mr. Servan-Schreiber, a former French cabinet member, is chairman of the International Council on Education at Mellon University. Mr. Simon is a professor of computer science and psychology at the University. They contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

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The historian Barbara Tuchman recently expressed misgivings: "In the United States one feels a deteriorating ethic in most spheres... When people do not care and have no goal in view they do not function at their utmost. They grow lax and accept defeat. Incompetence is the companion of decline. Competence is the ability to do work expertly, neatly and correctly. To raise the level of public understanding from frivolity to a readiness to take things seriously will require a great and concentrated national effort."

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OPINION

Korea: Ex-Patients Throw Their Crutches at the Doctor

By William Safire

SEOUL—The name of the game here is "polymyxia." The struggle for South Korean political power merges with the chance to use the 1988 Summer Olympics to gain international prestige.

This nation could make it big by carrying out a democratic election and making the results stick; then the new man with a mandate could gain diplomatic strength by playing host to the world—including Communist powers that recognize only the early Korean regime in the North.

To illustrate: Two quite different rallies were held simultaneously last weekend. At the rally in a suburb of Seoul, a city of 10 million, the ruling party's candidate, Roh Tae Woo, read a speech promising new housing to a polite crowd.

At the other rally, in the southern city of Kwangju, two opposition parties clashed. Posters were burned and rocks thrown by toughs supporting the populist candidate Kim Dae Jung, making it impossible for the other opposition leader to speak in the stronghold of "D-J."

My missing message for no news led me to the dull rally. Even so, the strategy of the party in power became clear: provide a stable, even boring contrast to the fireworks of the charismatic Kim Dae Jung and exploit the angry split in the opposition.

Free Korea's press is feisty; already candidates have been accused of abetting coupism, corruption and communism, and of fooling around. (This country has not yet achieved a degree of political sophistication that requires candidates to detail their experiences with pot, but give it time.) Polls are forbidden, so nobody knows who will win next month, but most Koreans want neither intervention by the army nor intimidation by rock-throwing radical students.

Let's assume democracy prevails. Here is a good place to address the questions bothering many Americans interested in the Far East: Why don't the newly free

societies embrace the world's leading exemplar of democracy? Why should resentment surface in South Korea, of all places, a land where the presence of 40,000 U.S. troops stops the militarists in North Korea from swooping down again? Why aren't old comrades-in-arms in Korea (and the Philippines) grateful for America's defense umbrella, its welcoming markets, its democratic example?

Forget gratitude. The ex-patients are throwing their crutches at the doctor; nothing new about that, Americans must cheer for self-determination and adjust to the hard fact that gratitude no longer has a place in relations between the Haves and the Just Getting.

Many Koreans grumble about history (Washington made a deal with the Russians that divided their country) and glower at the presence of U.S. troops in the Seoul headquarters first established by Japanese occupiers—prime real estate suitable for high-rise hotels. With few natural resources and a heavy defense requirement, they have built an economy that gives the Japanese fits and takes full advantage of the American market. Now that Koreans are finally making it, along come the uncompetitive Americans to complain about surpluses and threaten their new prosperity with protectionism.

And here comes the beauty part: No longer will there be a Korean strongman to tell the complainers to shut up and appreciate the American defense presence, and to accommodate the American irritation at trade imbalances. Politicians in a democracy—especially a new one—play to their constituencies. You don't win votes by thanking America; you win by passing the word that a new day of nationalism is dawning. Later, after you have won, you try to restrain your supporters and act responsibly—if you can.

Each country handles differently its political need to shake off the burden of historical gratitude. The shrewd Chinese on Taiwan remain eagerly pro-American; the desperate Filipinos snoop around with U.S. bases in hopes of financial support from Japan; the hussling Japanese agree with America publicly about their unconscionable surplus but drag a foot privately; the Koreans are culturally confrontational, and you can expect a few karate chops if Kim Dae Jung and if the army swallows his victory.

America's response should be: O.K., forget the past, but remember the future. Americans should ask more assertively: Do you really want to face the Russians—and Vietnam, and North Koreans, and Communist Chinese—alone? Do you want to lose the American market and fight for the prosperous life with the neo-imperialists of Japan?

In every public square an electric sign flashes a number, counting down the days until the start of Seoul's Olympics. That is not the only countdown.

What Are Koreans to Think?

THAT the White House has extended its hand to Roh Tae Woo, a former general and a key figure in Chun Doo Hwan's bloody seizure of power, while ignoring the two main opposition candidates would suggest to moderate South Koreans that the Reagan administration regards the ongoing process of democratization in South Korea with some trepidation and that it is not as averse to continued military involvement in Korea as it officially purports to be.

Are we to conclude that the Reagan administration is simply uninformed about the volatile state of anti-Americanism in South Korea and the link that Koreans increasingly make between American influence and their military dictatorship?

—Carter J. Eckert and Edward J. Baker, writing in The New York Times.



A Few Things I've Regretted All My Life

By Jeff Greenfield

NEW YORK—Good morning, Ladies and Gentlemen. I am announcing today my candidacy for president of the United States. I believe that the major issue in this campaign is one of trust: Only a candidate who levels—completely and openly—with the American people can withstand the grueling scrutiny of public and press, and can represent the noble aspirations of our people.

When I was 6 years old, I put a frog in Emily McIntyre's lunch box. Emily McIntyre always had cookies cut in the shape of dinosaurs, and my mom—who had to work at the Piggly-Wiggly after my dad lost his job—never had time to make cookies for me. It was a youthful mistake; I've regretted it all my life. But it taught me the value of all living things, which is why I introduced the Save Little Helpless Creatures Act of 1976.

Jennine Simpson, the greatest helpmate a guy could have. Then I began traveling a lot and... well, I guess I began taking Jennine for granted just a bit. One evening in Iowa, I was introduced to a woman who was a holistic therapist; imagine my surprise when it turned out to be my old schoolmate Emily McIntyre. Because of my intense interest in the problem of affordable health care, we began a long and intimate conversation. Well, I learned something about myself from that experience—especially after Jennine's sister, who happened to be in Iowa, saw me there with Emily McIntyre.

MEANWHILE

Jail." This was a careless rather than a malicious error; it was clear that I had not spent my summer in a Southern jail for an act of civil disobedience. Nonetheless, the college saw fit to place me on academic probation for my freshman year.

It was a youthful mistake, and I've regretted it all my life. But that combination of reading material and punishment triggered my interest in criminal justice. My co-sponsorship of the Tough but Fair Crime Act of 1981 demonstrates how valuable that experience was.

Shortly after graduation, I married

Russia's Revolution, Too, Needs More Than 70 Years

Regarding "These 70th Anniversary Rites Celebrate a Tragedy" (Nov. 11):

William Pfaff writes that the 70th anniversary of the Russian revolution cruelly failed Russia even though it began "in a noble purpose." Without wanting to appear an apologist for the excesses and tragedy that have come with the development of post-revolutionary Russia, I find Mr. Pfaff's position historically shortsighted and unfair in that it applies a double standard. A comparison of the present situation of the Soviet Union with that of the United States 70 years after its revolution will illustrate what I mean.

In 1846 the United States was in many respects a tragic failure in regard to the ideals upon which it had been founded. Although the country was dedicated to the proposition that "all men are created equal," a significant portion of its economy was—but did not have to be—based on the brutal exploitation of slave and immigrant labor. The country actively pursued a domestic policy aimed at the forced removal, confinement and genocide of its native population, while its major foreign policy goal was to provoke its southern neighbor into attacking it so that it could grab its best lands. Considerable segments of its population were excluded from power.

The degree to which the United States today better corresponds to the goals that it originally set for itself is a consequence of the actions taken by dynamic and critical leaders who, like Mikhail Gorbachev in the Soviet Union, were unable to turn a blind eye to the discrepancy between ideals and reality, and were not afraid to speak out or assume the political risks involved in calling for and bringing about significant change.

The Soviet Union is celebrating its centenary, the balance sheet will show that the revolution was worthwhile.

EUGENE HOLMAN, Helsinki.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

through statements by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev calling for the International Court of Justice to have mandatory jurisdiction in more cases, stressing the need to respect the UN Charter and calling for a UN agency to oversee a weapons-free outer space.

The challenge is now to the United States. It can be met by endorsing Mr. Gorbachev's stand and giving support for a strengthened United Nations, recognizing that the universal membership of this world organization is one of the great milestones in history, the first step toward building the world community on which the future depends.

DOUGLAS MATTERN, San Francisco.

The Military in Iran

The report "Iranians Say a Rebel Army Is Causing Problems" (Oct. 27) describes the Iranian Liberation Army as "made up largely of army dissidents." The significance of this has, I believe, been largely overlooked. Iran's inability to gain a military victory in eight years of fighting against a nation one-third its size may indicate that its experienced military men are unwilling to fight for Ayatollah Khomeini. Untrained villagers can do little more than run up the casualty rates, while the hard-core fanatics man speedboats and spread the conflict to neighboring Gulf states.

It is equally significant that this army of dissidents appears to be giving the Iranian government more trouble on the ground than Iraq has for quite some

time. It may be that the time-worn tactic of creating a foreign threat to stifle domestic opposition has begun to wear thin. The mullahs' forces are already hard pressed to cover the cities and the war fronts. If some of those forces are defecting, some deserting and a great many unwilling to fight—particularly against their fellow Iranians—things must look pretty grim from Tehran.

JACK MORRISON, New York.

For Private Universities

In response to the photograph in your Nov. 14 issue of Greek students marching in Athens and demanding "a law banning private schools," one can only comment that they are on an ideological island. Currently, university presidents encourage the creation of private universities, since they grow up to supply services that public universities ignore. Public and private universities agree that they complement each other.

The economic and cultural explosion of the Far East can be attributed in good part to the growth of private universities there. Latin America has had a parallel growth. And changes in North America in the last decade have been favorable to private universities. Athens seems to have forgotten the Academy with Socrates and Aristotle.

HERBERT MAZA, European Chairman, International Association of University Presidents, Aix-en-Provence, France.

That concludes my statement. Now let's go get something to drink. Oh, have I mentioned my breakthrough legislation on substance abuse?

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GENERAL NEWS

Bereft of Trees, Storm Zone Counts Loss

By Barry James

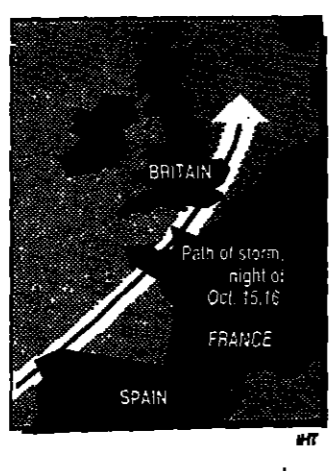
PARIS—Officials in France and Britain continue to count the costs of the region's worst storm in nearly three centuries, one that caused vast destruction in northwestern France a month ago and changed the landscape in large areas of southeastern England forever.

In England, winds of up to 150 mph (240 kph) felled at least 15 million mature trees, according to the Forestry Commission. "It was an emotional as well as a physical shock to people to see how vulnerable the landscape really is, and what an enormous contribution trees make to that landscape," said David Coleman, director of Task Force Trees, a temporary committee set up by the semi-official Countryside Commission to channel government aid.

In Paris, the Insurance Information Center said a preliminary tally of claims received by insurers and a special farmers fund totals at least 3.3 billion francs (\$576 million). But since many struggling farmers in northwestern France are underinsured or not insured at all, the actual amount of damage is thought to be much higher. And the insurance companies' estimates do not include damage to trees or thousands of pleasure boats covered under separate policies.

A spokesman for the Association of British Insurers said that early claims estimates come to at least \$500 million (\$880 million). Hurricane-force winds slammed into Europe early on the morning of Oct. 16, striking from the Bay of Biscay across Brittany and Normandy, then cutting across the English Channel into West Sussex, East Sussex, Kent and East Anglia before diminishing in the North Sea.

Churning winds at the edge of the storm caused heavy damage or flooding in many other areas, in-



coast near Contevaux was lost. In the department of Cotes-du-Nord, the storm smashed 62,000 acres (25,000 hectares) of greenhouses and wiped out 200,000 acres of corn.

Hundreds of thousands of trees in northwestern France were uprooted, reducing protection against future winds and flooding. The telephone company said it would take at least two years to replace nearly 6,000 miles of cables brought down in Brittany alone.

Both Brittany and Normandy are made up of small- to medium-sized farms run for the most part by fiercely independent families. Although the government sent troops to help out after the storm and promised special aid to farmers without insurance, many families were bankrupted.

Because much of the affected area in Britain is given over to grassland and livestock rearing, and because crops had already been harvested, total agricultural losses were lower there. But Britain is more heavily forested, and therefore the overall environment in parts of England was destroyed to an even greater extent than in France.

Mr. Coleman of the Countryside Commission said most people, even if they live in towns, are emotionally attached to a vision of rural England that in some parts of the country disappeared within a couple of hours.

"Clearly, it will be 60 to 80 years at least before we will get back to a situation where people will be able to say, yes, that is a wonderful wooded landscape," he said. "During that time, it will be a growing landscape in the process of change for our grandchildren to enjoy."

In the meantime, the Forestry Commission and the timber industry have set up a Forest Windblow Action Committee to extract and market an estimated four million cubic meters of downed timber.

The storm caused more damage than Dutch Elm disease, which destroyed an estimated 10 million mature trees over a period of several years in a much wider area.

"The best way I can describe it is that most of the operations that we now need in our gardens, the badly affected ones, are those you associate with commercial forestry," said Julian Prideaux, chief agent of the National Trust. The National Trust owns many of the best-known stately homes and gardens in Britain.

"We are still having such a job to get in and assess the damage that we really haven't started to think particularly logically about the future," Mr. Prideaux said. "Most people, I think, would like to see familiar landscapes restored," said David Jacques, inspector of parks and gardens for English Heritage, another semi-official body, which is responsible for historical buildings and the land immediately surrounding them. "But as far as designed landscapes, great parks and gardens are concerned, replanting has to be very carefully developed. Replanting alone is going to take five years, maybe longer. After that, you are looking ahead 100 years or more."

Communist Party Hits Hard Times in Britain

The Associated Press LONDON—Britain's Communist Party has wound up its 40th national congress after reporting its finances in the red and its membership at the lowest level in more than 40 years.

Organizers said the card-carrying membership was down from a peak 50,000 at the end of World War II to 10,350 today, reflecting the loss of one member in every three since 1983 during four years of bitter controversy over the party line.

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DOONESBURY



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NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists top trading stocks like GTE, IBM, and AT&T.

Market Sales table showing NYSE 4 p.m. volume, NYSE adv. volume, and NYSE volume down.

NYSE Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists Composite, Industrials, Transp., and Utilities.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing Via The Associated Press logo.

AMEX Diary table with columns: Case, Prev. Lists Advanced, Declined, and Total Issues.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Close, Chg., Week Ago, Year Ago. Lists Composite, Industrials, and Transp.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists GCR, IBM, and AT&T.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Class, Prev., Chg. Lists Bonds, Utilities, and Industrials.

NYSE Diary table with columns: Class, Prev., Chg. Lists Advanced, Declined, and Total Issues.

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sell, \*Birr. Lists Nov. 17, Nov. 18, Nov. 19, Nov. 20, Nov. 21.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists Industrials, Transp., Utilities, and Comp.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists Industrials, Transp., Utilities, and Finance.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Class, Prev., Chg. Lists Advanced, Declined, and Total Issues.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Large table of stock prices with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stocks like AAR, ABB, ABE, etc.

NYSE Rises on Quiet Trading

NEW YORK — A final-hour rally pushed stock prices higher Wednesday in moderate trading despite worries over budget negotiations in Washington that one congressional leader cautioned could produce a "disappointing" outcome. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 16.91 to 1939.16. The Dow had been down more than 25 points in the early going. The average fell 26.85 on Tuesday. Advances led declines 979-580 on Wednesday. The 1,970 issues traded on the NYSE. Big Board volume amounted to about 158.3 million shares, compared with 148.2 million shares traded Tuesday. Trude Latimer, an analyst with Josephthal & Co., said selling dried up in the afternoon and the volume was "absolutely pitiful" with many institutional investors still on the sidelines waiting for "the next guy" to make a move. She said the "cat is out of the bag as far as the budget is concerned. There is the assumption that we have reached a lukewarm compromise." House Speaker Jim Wright cautioned Wednesday that the final agreement might not satisfy all concerned. "It is disappointing to anyone who would like to see something more dramatic achieved," Mr. Wright said, "but it may be the only thing achievable. After all, you have to get something that will pass both houses." "Before the ink is dry, they're putting holes in it," Ms. Latimer said. "Whatever elation we had expected, is being tempered by congressional leaders." "The best thing we can say about this is that it is still a wait-and-see game," said Ralph Acampora, director of technical research at Kidder, Peabody & Co. "We have to see the final conclusion. The negotiators face a Friday deadline for developing a proposal to shave at least \$23 billion from the deficit in fiscal 1988, which began Oct. 1. Mr. Acampora said the market knows it will get a \$23 billion cut but the question remained on "how much more we're likely to get, and how we get it. Until it's defined and spelled out, the market is going to remain whipsawed." The market has suffered "a lot of pain," Mr. Acampora said. "What we are trying to do is achieve a bottom for a recovery on the upside. Basically, we are probing. And there's evidence to suggest a resolution" on the budget "would cause an upside move in the near-term." Ms. Latimer, however, said reaction to a final accord might be more pronounced in overseas markets. "There is not a feeling of holding one's breath among domestic investors. Maybe we are just too jaded." GTE was the most active NYSE-listed issue, gaining 1 to 36. Niagara Mohawk followed, off 1/4 to 13 1/2. AT&T was third, up 1/4 to 29 1/2. IBM gained 3/4 to 118 1/2. Digital Equipment was up 1/2 to 130. Among other blue chips, General Electric rose 1/4 to 45 1/2. American Express was up 1/4 to 24 1/2. USX gained 1/4 to 28 1/2 and Merck rose 1/4 to 171. Texaco was unchanged at 30 1/2. Pennzoil was up 1/4 to 69 1/2.

Table of stock prices with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stocks like AAR, ABB, ABE, etc.

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Robot submersibles... designed and built by Ametek, use advanced sensing and control to work nearly two miles under the ocean, seeking oil and other treasures. For current reports, write AMETEK Paoli, Pennsylvania 19301. Includes image of a submersible.

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Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, mentioning "Economic Science" and "Currency Rates".

Handwritten text at the bottom center of the page: "مکان العمل"



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1987

Page 9

ECONOMIC SCENE

Business Scarcely Affected By Market's Fall, So Far

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — How hard a blow has the stock market's collapse last month dealt to the real economy? So far the effect seems slight.

Few economists are publicly predicting a recession next year and fewer still another depression.

BUT how good is the consensus forecast? Charles Wolf Jr., dean of the Rand Graduate School in Santa Monica, California, has devised a quantitative test for measuring the accuracy of forecasts.

For Ross Perot, GM Ouster Still Rankles

Texas Investor Says Infighting Is Sapping Automaker's Energies



H. Ross Perot, right, says he is still puzzled by the decision by GM's chairman, Roger B. Smith, left, to push him out.

By James Risen
Los Angeles Times Service
DETROIT — Nearly a year after he was ousted from the board of General Motors Corp., H. Ross Perot sees GM in turmoil, its sales plunging and the company drifting and leaderless.

efforts to oust Mr. Perot last year, is a 55-year-old former corporate attorney from Chicago who joined GM in 1983 with no experience in the auto business.

Kuwait Buys 10% Stake in BP As 'Investment'

LONDON — Kuwait has bought more than 10 percent of the shares of British Petroleum Co., the oil company announced Wednesday.

Federal Reserve Seeks Repeal Of Glass-Steagall Bank Law

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Alan Greenspan, told Congress on Wednesday that laws prohibiting banks from certain securities activities should be abolished.

Awaiting Budget Outcome, Japanese Slow Investment in U.S.

By Susan Chira
New York Times Service
TOKYO — The flow of money from Japan, a stream that has helped to finance the U.S. budget deficit and to influence stock prices on Wall Street, is slowing dramatically.

on the domestic market rather than invest overseas. Since the Oct. 19 collapse Japanese investors have been holding back even more.

statistics show that net purchases of foreign bonds (no breakdowns of bonds by country are available) fell from a high of \$12 billion in June, to \$1.98 billion in September.

Japan's Finance Ministry is considering buying for the first time long-term U.S. Treasury notes to support the dollar, sources said Wednesday, according to an Agence France-Press report from Tokyo.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Forward Rate, and other details.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Rate, Term, and other details.

Key Money Rates

Table with columns for Rate, Term, and other details.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Rate, Term, and other details.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and other details.

Gold

Table with columns for Price, Location, and other details.

Crude Oil Prices Drop to Lowest Level Since April

LONDON — Crude oil prices have fallen to their lowest level since April and traders say that only a return to price and production discipline by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will stop the fall.

counts to match lower levels in the spot market. The surplus is blamed on excess production by several OPEC members.

percent in November to around 3.5 million barrels daily. "I bet they will swing to a limited extent to maintain prices in the short term at least," Mr. Turner said.

Megatechnologies

The Japanese build superb \$500 cameras loaded with 32 microchips; but for the million-dollar megachips that etch the chips they have to go to America.

Advertisement for CORUM watches, featuring a watch image and text: 'CORUM The Reunited. An exclusive creation of watchmaking art. In Düsseldorf RENE KERN Königsallee 26 Tel. (0211) 32 80 83'

# Wednesdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trade elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	12 Month High	Low	Close	Change
117 1/2	117 1/2	Highland			117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+
117 1/2	117 1/2	Highland			117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+
117 1/2	117 1/2	Highland			117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	12 Month High	Low	Close	Change
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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	12 Month High	Low	Close	Change
117 1/2	117 1/2	Highland			117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+

## U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
117 1/2	117 1/2	Highland			117 1/2	117 1/2	+

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
117 1/2	117 1/2	Highland			117 1/2	117 1/2	+

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
117 1/2	117 1/2	Highland			117 1/2	117 1/2	+

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Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
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Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
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Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
117 1/2	117 1/2	Highland			117 1/2	117 1/2	+

### NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS	NEW LOWS
Acme Clev	AmTrk
AmTrk	AmTrk
AmTrk	AmTrk

### AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS	NEW LOWS
AmTrk	AmTrk
AmTrk	AmTrk

### Company Results

Company	Revenue	Profit
Boots	1987	1986
Boots	1986	1985

### S&P 100 Index Options

Strike	Call	Put
280	1.10	0.10
285	0.80	0.20

### Grains

Contract	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Wheat (CBT)	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+

### Food

Contract	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Coffee (NYCSE)	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+

### Livestock

Contract	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Cattle (CME)	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+

### Currency Options

Contract	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Philadelphia Exchange	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+

### Financial

Contract	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. Treasury (CBT)	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+

### Paris Commodities

Contract	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sugar	117 1/2	117 1/2			

# EC Aide Urges End to Steel Quotas

**Strasbourg, France** — The European Community might have to protect the steel industry after the failure of a bid to agree on voluntary capacity cuts, EC's industry commissioner, Karl-Heinz Narjes, said Wednesday.

The European Commission had asked three experts to draft a plan for such cuts as a condition for maintaining a system of production quotas that now protects 60 percent of the steel output.

"Their conclusion is that the conditions we have set cannot be fulfilled," Mr. Narjes said at a news conference. "For that reason the quota system should be brought to an end."

The 17-member executive com-

mission has not yet agreed on final proposals for the industry.

But Mr. Narjes said a commission offer to maintain the quota system after the end of the year depended entirely on a voluntary agreement on cuts.

The experts had failed to identify capacity cuts, he said, adding: "The industry is well aware of the implications. We have no legal basis left to refuse the normal situation."

He said three small steel producers had threatened to start legal action at the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg if the quota system were maintained.

The commission says the steel industry, hurt by falling demand and Third World competition, needs to shed a further 20 million metric tons of production capacity.

## 2 Large Banks Accept Amoco's New Dome Bid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TORONTO** — Toronto-Dominion Bank and Bank of Montreal, together worth 1.56 billion Canadian dollars (\$1.19 billion) by Dome Petroleum Ltd., said they have accepted Amoco Corp.'s increased bid for the troubled Canadian company.

A banking source added on Wednesday that two other major lenders owed a total of 2.2 billion — a Citicorp-led syndicate and a Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce — have also tentatively agreed. The other lender is Royal Bank of Canada, owed 240 million.

Dome's commercial banks had earlier this year demanded that Amoco improve its offer to creditors, owed 6.2 billion.

On Tuesday, Amoco raised its offer to 5.5 billion dollars from 5.1 billion, and raised the payment to secured creditors to 95.4 cents per dollar owed, from 88.5 cents in the original offer. Unsecured creditors will get 45 cents on the dollar, up from 35.7 cents. (UPI/Reuters)

# PEROT: For Texas Entrepreneur, Ouster From GM Still Ranks a Year Later

(Continued from first finance page)

maintains somewhat puzzled by Mr. Smith's decision to push him out. After all, he had always felt that Mr. Smith wanted him to act as an irritant inside the organization to shake things up.

"I thought one of Roger's major reasons for acquiring EDS was that I had certain strengths that he didn't have," Mr. Perot says. "My long suit is execution. Roger is a great financial guy. But he didn't spend his career down in the trenches cracking the whip, getting it done. I thought he felt I could work with him, with me getting down there, to get it humming."

"He got me convinced that there was nothing better for me to do with the rest of my life than help

GM build the finest cars in the world."

Mr. Perot apparently believes that Mr. Smith was just as much a victim, engulfed by GM's mammoth bureaucracy, as he was.

"I would get so frustrated," Mr. Perot recalls. "Roger would shout an order, saying absolutely the right things, and nothing would happen."

Now, with GM behind him, Mr. Perot says he remains busy in Dallas, overseeing his huge investments, which include Texas real estate and oil and gas properties.

Mr. Perot is biding his time until May 1988, when he will be free, under the terms of his GM buyout, to build a new EDS, and hire any-

## Brockway Buyout Opposed

**WASHINGTON** — The Federal Trade Commission is opposing the buyout of Brockway Inc. by Owens-Illinois Inc. because of concerns the merger would reduce competition in the glass container industry, the FTC said Wednesday.

The commission voted 3-2 to authorize staff to seek a preliminary injunction to block Owens-Illinois, the second-biggest U.S. glass container maker, from completing its \$750 million acquisition of Brockway, the third-largest.

Later, Owens-Illinois said it was meeting with the FTC staff to discuss ways of resolving the concerns. That could include the possible sale or shutdown of some of the company's production capacity.

## 2 Large Banks Accept Amoco's New Dome Bid

**LONDON** — Scandinavian Airlines System said Wednesday that it had been holding talks with British Caledonian about taking a stake in the privately owned British airline. A statement from SAS said it was considering making a partial offer for BCal shares if merger talks between the airline and British Airways failed, but it gave no details.



## VW Executive Predicts 10% Drop in U.S. Car Sales Next Year

**MONTEREY, California** — U.S. car sales could drop by more than 10 percent in 1988 from this year's levels as the American economy weakens, a top Volkswagen of America Inc. executive says.

James Fuller, vice president in charge of U.S. sales, said in an interview that the West German-owned subsidiary expected weakness in the market in coming months after the Oct. 19 stock market crash.

"1988 is going to be a significantly smaller year," he said.

Mr. Fuller said Volkswagen expected industry-wide demand for new cars in 1988 to fall to about 9.3 million sales, including both domestic and imported models, from roughly 10.6 million projected for 1987 and from the record 11.45 million of 1986.

If so, 1988 would be the U.S. automobile industry's poorest year since 1983, when it emerged from a recession with total car volumes of 9.2 million.

Industry sales of passenger vans, Mr. Fuller said, were likely to grow to 700,000 in 1988 from 600,000 this year but this would have little impact in cushioning the fall in car sales.

The forecast by the Detroit-based subsidiary of Volkswagen AG of West Germany is among the most pessimistic yet by major auto companies assessing the U.S. outlook for the next year.

General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co. have generally held to projections that 1988 will show only a marginal dip in vehicle sales. Chrysler Corp. has been more guarded, announcing layoffs of salaried and hourly workers and warning of a possible recession next year.

"We're taking a more bearish approach," Mr. Fuller said.

"Chrysler and ourselves, I think, are a most realistic of the forecasters. Someone once said one economist had predicted 19 of the last three recessions," Mr. Fuller said.

"We had thought in our advance planning that there very much is a possibility of some sort of recessionary activity in 1989. That may be 1988," he said.

A slow start to Volkswagen's import program for the Brazilian-built Fox subcompact model that serves as price-leader with a retail sticker of \$5,990 is cited as one of the company's problems in 1987.

But the company has been moving to cut costs by replacing some U.S. suppliers of its Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, plant with lower-cost suppliers from other Volkswagen operations worldwide, including those in Mexico and Brazil, where Volkswagen and Ford have merged operations in the recently-formed Autolatina.

Mr. Fuller said Volkswagen intended to re-emphasize its uniqueness as a car brand in an effort to distance itself from other imports and to draw on its past popularity in the U.S. market when it was best known for the "Beetle" model that was discontinued in 1975.

## Floating-Rate Notes

Issuer/Mat.	coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Alaska Finance July 01	7.24	11-15	99.01	100.01
Alaska Finance Aug 01	7.24	11-15	99.01	100.01
American Express 97	7.24	11-15	99.01	100.01
Amgen 97	7.24	11-15	99.01	100.01
Bank of America 97	7.24	11-15	99.01	100.01
Bank of Montreal 97	7.24	11-15	99.01	100.01
Bank of New York 97	7.24	11-15	99.01	100.01
Bank of the West 97	7.24	11-15	99.01	100.01
Bank of Toronto 97	7.24	11-15	99.01	100.01
Bank of the South 97	7.24	11-15	99.01	100.01
Bank of the Midwest 97	7.24	11-15	99.01	100.01
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Bank of the West 97	7.24	11-15	99.01	100.01
Bank of the South 97	7.24	11-15	99.01	100.01
Bank of the Midwest 97	7.24	11-15	99.01	100.01
Bank of the West 97	7.24	11-15	99.01	100.01
Bank of the South 97	7.24	11-15	99.01	100.01
Bank of the Midwest 97	7.24	11-15	99.01	100.01
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Bank of the West 97	7.24	11-15	99.01	100.01
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Bank of the South 97	7.24	11-15	99.01	100.01
Bank of the Midwest 97	7.24	11-15	99.01	100.01
Bank of the West 97	7.24	11-15	99.01	100.01
Bank of the South 97	7.24	11-15	99.01	10



CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Drops on Budget Uncertainty

NEW YORK — The dollar dropped sharply in the New York and European trading sessions...

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, and Source: Reuters

The British pound rose 1 cent to \$1.7745.

Gloom about the U.S. policy-making process has deepened this week, dealers noted...

The dollar also fell to 1.3825 Swiss francs in New York...

Bank of Japan Unwilling to Ease Its Policy

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan is unwilling to take new measures to ease monetary policy...

They said the central bank has already fulfilled its commitments under the Louvre accord...

They said the Japanese economy has been recovering because the Bank of Japan cut its discount rate...

The bank has also intervened in the currency market to help ensure stability...

Currency Trading Volume Eases After Sharp Rise

NEW YORK — Foreign exchange activity has declined to the levels prevailing before last month's stock market collapse...

Trading volume, normally estimated at \$200 billion a day in New York, London and Tokyo...

Dealers said an exception was in New York, which normally trades about \$50 billion a day.

After the Dow Jones industrial average plummeted 508 points on Oct. 19, New York foreign exchange...

Dealers said an exception was in New York, which normally trades about \$50 billion a day.

W.S. investors, but it did not last, said Hirozumi Tanaka of Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd.

WEARY: Europe Tires of Watching U.S. Deficit Talks

(Continued from Page 1) There is a danger, however, according to European analysts...

Nigel Lawson, the British chancellor of the Exchequer, and Edouard Balladur, the French finance minister...

Other governments may not be ready so quickly, Washington has made it clear that does not want a meeting that would simply ratify a U.S. deficit-cutting package...

Officials from some G-7 countries are in no hurry for a meeting, and believe that one could not be arranged before early December.

Market analysts agree that a meeting that simply published an analysis of the deficit would be a disaster, and worse than no meeting at all.

Some European analysts believe that Washington will nevertheless want to delay a meeting until the dollar has fallen further...

Paris Bistro Owner Killed

PARIS (IHT) — Antoine Magnin, 86, longtime chef and owner of a dilapidated but popular bistro...

Kidnappers Release Italian

PARACOLE, Italy — Domenico Varacalli, 42, a businessman kidnapped in May...

Newsstand Price

For 12 months \$1.00 per copy. For 6 months \$0.50 per copy.

Subscription Rates

Country: Canada \$1.00, U.S. \$0.75, Europe \$1.50, Japan \$2.00.

Advertising Rates

Day: \$1.00 per line, Night: \$0.50 per line.

Classified Ads

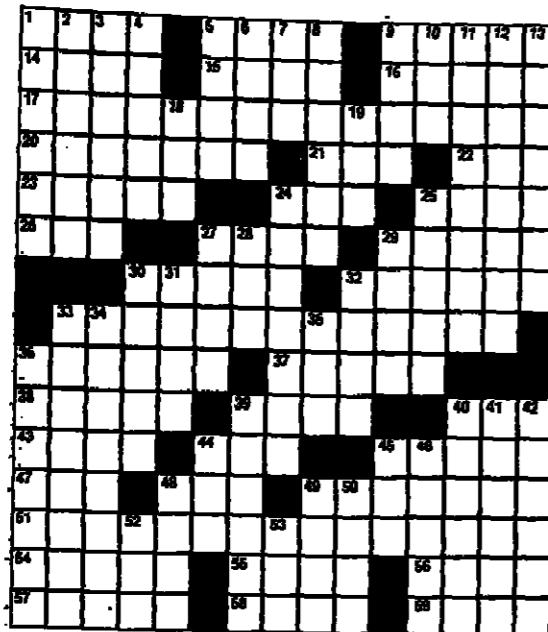
Real estate, legal notices, and other classified advertisements.

Wednesday's OTC Prices

Large table of OTC market prices for various stocks, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

AMEX Closing

Table of AMEX closing prices for various stocks, including columns for stock name, price, and change.



**ACROSS**

1 Mexican sandwich  
3 Dog's bane  
9 Escape  
14 Payment for  
15 Mislaid  
16 Venerable, to  
17 Scram  
20 Changed  
21 Ab—(from the beginning)  
22 Canadian export  
23 American thrush  
24 Title for Emma Bovary  
25 Ballet bird  
26 Feminine suffix  
27 Balletic knee bend  
29 Actress  
30 Patron saint of cripples  
32 Obscure  
33 Deeply  
36 Hazed's partner  
37 Dissolute dandies  
38 Photographer  
39 Stop up  
40 Target of Philip Wylie

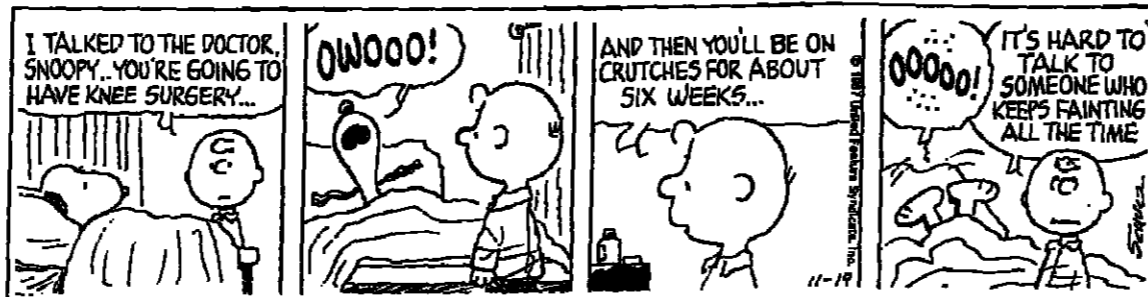
**DOWN**

1 Start of a Hemingway title  
2 White poplars  
3 "The Dam Busters" composer  
4 Once antiquated  
5 Drifting sea ice  
6 Mountbatten, for one  
7 Superlative  
8 Awaiting visitors

9 Alpine sound  
10 Chou En-ling  
11 Illicit  
12 Blockheads  
13 Ancient group of mystics  
18 Use a spider  
19 Night before  
24 Penurious  
25 Wild plums  
27 Walk wearily  
28 O.T. book  
29 Sheited, at sea  
30 Entire range  
31 March 15, e.g.  
32 Puff  
33 Birthright  
34 Started out  
35 Kruga's baby  
36 U.S. fashion designer  
38 Type of cigar  
40 Paragons  
41 Egg concoction  
42 The common people  
44 Auto maker's monogram  
45 "Du... Lieber..."  
46 Exudes fumes  
48 TV's "Living"  
49 Gambler's town  
50 A son of Isaac  
52 Ending for suction  
53 Projecting end

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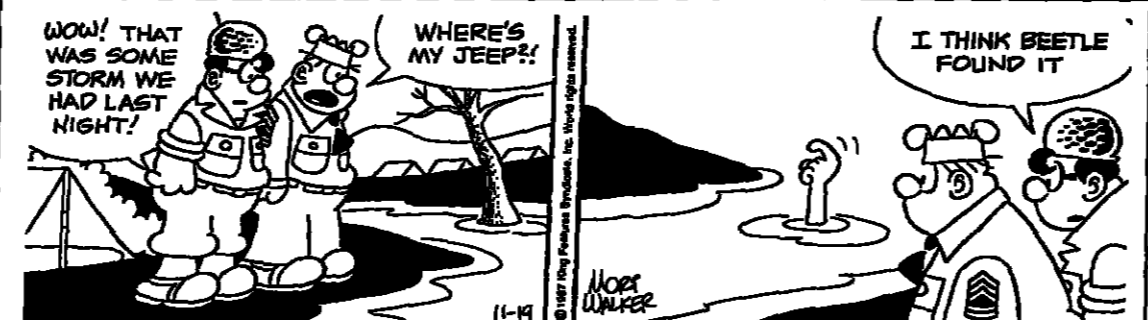
PEANUTS



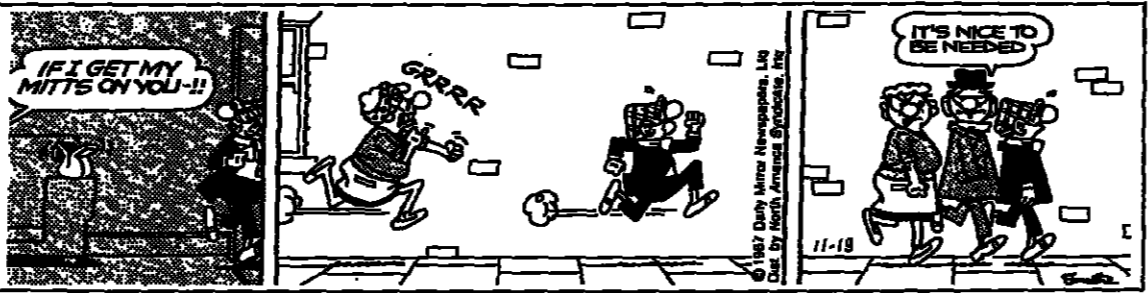
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



DENNIS THE MENACE



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumble words, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EVERF  
LOHLE  
GOAPAD  
NERVAG

Put 'em up!

PEOPLE WHO ARE PRONE TO BE CARELESS OFTEN END UP THIS WAY.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ○○○○○○

Yesterday's Jumble: PEACE LIMIT VARIED SAVAGE  
Answers: The IRS man says it's better to do this—GIVE THAN DECEIVE

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	19	11	Beijing	15	8
American	18	11	Bombay	25	18
Amsterdam	10	5	Hankow	15	8
Antwerp	10	5	Hong Kong	25	18
Bari	10	5	Kobe	15	8
Berlin	10	5	Manila	25	18
Bombay	25	18	Osaka	15	8
Boston	10	5	Seoul	15	8
Buenos Aires	10	5	Singapore	25	18
Cardiff	10	5	Taipei	15	8
Cairo	24	16	Tokyo	15	8
Calcutta	25	18			
Chennai	25	18			
Columbus	10	5			
Dallas	10	5			
Dhaka	10	5			
Dublin	10	5			
Geneva	10	5			
Hankow	15	8			
Hong Kong	25	18			
Kobe	15	8			
London	10	5			
Los Angeles	10	5			
Madrid	10	5			
Manila	25	18			
Medan	10	5			
Memphis	10	5			
Miami	10	5			
Minneapolis	10	5			
Moscow	10	5			
Mumbai	25	18			
Nairobi	10	5			
Osaka	15	8			
Paris	10	5			
Philadelphia	10	5			
Peking	15	8			
Portland	10	5			
Rangoon	10	5			
San Francisco	10	5			
Seattle	10	5			
Singapore	25	18			
Sourabaya	10	5			
Taipei	15	8			
Tokyo	15	8			
Washington	10	5			
Yokohama	15	8			

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Nov. 18.

Amsterdam	London	Paris	Stock Exchange
ABN 42.50	BP 122.50	Alc 3.45	Amst 100.00
ACF 41.00	BP 122.50	Alc 3.45	Amst 100.00
Alc 42.50	BP 122.50	Alc 3.45	Amst 100.00
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BOOKS

GRAMERCY PARK: An American Bloomsbury

By Carole Klein. Illustrated. 330 pages. \$19.95. Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park Street, Boston, Mass. 02108.

Reviewed by John Gross

GRAMERCY PARK was laid out by a New York lawyer and real estate developer called Samuel Ruggles in 1831. Located near the heart of a tract of open land he had bought on the East Side, it was meant to serve as a lure to prospective purchasers of the surrounding lots, who were guaranteed its exclusive use.

Most of the Manhattan of Ruggles's era lies buried deeper than Babylon—who now remembers, for instance, that Union Square was once surrounded by rich men's mansions? But the original lineaments of Gramercy Park still largely survive. So, too—when it isn't drowned out by traffic—does something of what must have been its original charm. In a city of change, the neighborhood represents continuity; and Carole Klein has had the excellent idea of tracing its history from its beginnings to the recent past.

Not that her book is quite what it says it is. She hasn't set out to write a comprehensive chronicle. She has relatively little to disclose about Gramercy Park's rank-and-file residents. Instead, Klein largely confines herself to sketching the lives of some of the more celebrated men and women who have made their homes in the neighborhood, with a particular emphasis on writers and artists.

The rationale for such an approach—which seems to me a perfectly valid one—is spelled out by her subtitle, "An American Bloomsbury." It is, after all, the Bloomsbury of Virginia Woolf that people want to read about; though one shouldn't forget that the Bloomsbury in which most of its inhabitants lived and worked in the Virginia Woolf era, a region of small offices and rather shabby rooming houses, was not at all the same place.

Edith Wharton, Stephen Crane, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the painter Robert Henri and the music critic Paul Rosenfeld are only some of the other authors and artists who make an appearance in Klein's pages.

Klein concludes her narrative with Benjamin Sonnenberg, a public relations wizard during the Depression. Sonnenberg acquired a house on Gramercy Park and stuffed it with a profusion of treasures.

It is possible to imagine a more incisive study of Gramercy Park than "Gramercy Park." Klein tends to adopt the tone of an anecdotal obituary, and she is rather too fond of words like "stunning." But the book is nonetheless entertaining.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

AFTER collecting a few master points in club duplicate games, you play in your first tournament. You do not, as most do, play in a novice game or an event from which the experts are barred by a master-point restriction. Instead you play in a flight A regional Swiss teams in which a number of world-famous stars are competing. You do well throughout, including two matches against the stars, and finish eighth, doubling your master-point collection with your first good points.

On the diagrammed deal the South player, Bobette Hayden, who followed this scenario, bid, with her brother, Brian Hayden, with the ebullience of youth. They succeeded in reaching an unbeatable game with 20 high-card points in the combined hands.

Few experienced players would open the North hand, as Brian Hayden did, but A-K and King with 5-4 in the major suits has an attraction. It would have been a normal opening bid half a century ago using the Culbertson honor-trick method of valuation.

Bobette Hayden, as South, neglected an opportunity to double three clubs, which would have produced a 400-point penalty. But she did even better by gambling three no-trump when her partner showed diamond support.

The bidding strongly suggested that the heart ace was favorably placed, so dummy's king could be expected to score a trick, giving declarer her contract if two conditions were fulfilled: the diamond queen had to fall, a fraction better than a 50-50 chance, and the opponents had to be unable to score four tricks in either black suit. West in fact chose a heart lead, and South was able to win with the jack and run diamonds, aided by the fall of the queen. She was eventually permitted to score the heart king for an overtrick. But even if

WEST	EAST
♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠ A K Q J
♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ A K Q J
♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ A K Q J
♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ A K Q J

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South West  
1♣ 2♣ 3♣ 4♣  
Pass Pass Pass Pass  
3NT 3NT  
West led the heart eight.

West had been inspired to lead the spade jack, South would have taken nine tricks before the defense could take five. And a club lead would have been no better. In the replay, North-South rested scantly in three diamonds and made 10 tricks. Since a trump was not led, 11 tricks could have been made by an immediate cross-ruff. The Hayden team gained 11 international match points.

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Alc 42.50	BP 122.50	Alc 3.45	Amst 100.00
Alc 42.50	BP 122.50	Alc 3.45	Amst 100.00
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The stock market in Frankfurt was closed Wednesday for a holiday.

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Alc 42.50	BP 122.50	Alc 3.45	Amst 100.00

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The Global Newspaper.

Handwritten signature or mark.

SPORTS

Bell Voted Top American Leaguer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — George Bell, the moody but gifted Toronto Blue Jay outfielder who regularly spurned reporters during his finest season in the major league, was voted the American League's most valuable player Tuesday by the Baseball Writers Association of America in a close decision over Alan Trammell of Detroit.

Bell, who became the first Blue Jay and the first player from the Dominican Republic to win the award, received 16 first-place votes and 12 second-place votes for 332 points. Trammell was named on 12 ballots for first, 15 for second and 1 for third, finishing with 311 points. They were the only players named on all 28 ballots.

Only two other years produced a closer finish than the 21 points that separated Bell and Trammell. In 1961, Roger Maris edged his New York Yankee teammate, Mickey Vernon, 202 to 198. And in 1981, Rolfie Fingers, the Milwaukee Brewer relief pitcher, beat out Rickey Henderson, then of the Oakland A's, by a 319-308 margin. Kirby Puckett, the center fielder for the Twins Series champion Minnesota Twins, finished third in the voting with 201 points. Dwight

Evans of Boston was fourth with 127 and Paul Molitor of Milwaukee fifth with 125. Molitor, who had a 39-game hitting streak, had one second-place vote.

"I'm very happy," Bell said from Santo Domingo. "When you win the MVP, everything shows that you've worked hard, that you're a winner. For the people of the Dominican it means a lot."

Bell was fourth in the voting last year, which was won by Roger Clemens, the Boston Red Sox pitcher. Clemens finished 19th this year. Bell's selection marks the seventh year in a row that the MVP has come from an American League East team. He is also the first outfielder since Don Baylor in 1979 to win the award.

Bell, who turned 28 last month, batted .308 for Toronto and led the league with a career-high 134 runs batted in. He finished second in home runs (47), runs scored (111) and slugging percentage (.605); he was sixth in hits (183).

The award earned Bell a \$50,000 bonus from his team, boosting his 1987 earnings to \$1,305,000. He had a base salary of \$1,175,000 but already added to it by earning bonuses of \$50,000 for being elected to play in the All-Star Game and

Persistence, Big Purses Helping South Africa Counter Sports Boycott

JOHANNESBURG — Persistent sports officials and free-spending promoters are frustrating efforts by anti-apartheid activists to tighten the sports boycott of South Africa.

This week, for example, the South African Open tennis tournament is being played with its strongest field in years, including Wimbledon champion Pat Cash of Australia. Former World Boxing Association heavyweight champion Mike Weaver, a black American, is here training for a Nov. 28 bout against Johnny DuPlooy, an undefeated 23-year-old whose promoters have given him a "great-white-hope" label.

In golf, rugby and cricket, officials also are claiming new successes in countering the boycott. These developments came only days after a conference in neighboring Zimbabwe at which delegates from 40 countries appealed for increased isolation of South African sports.

The conference delegates urged all United Nations members to ratify a 1985 UN convention opposing sporting contacts with South Africa because of its restrictive racial policies. But such appeals don't always dissuade athletes from the lure of events like the winner-take-all \$1 million golf tournament to be held Dec. 3-5 in Sun City. Several top European and U.S. golfers are believed to be in the eight-man field, although promoters are delaying announcing the players to spare them political pressure.

Weaver, whose pay for fighting DuPlooy hasn't been disclosed, said he had been asked by promoter Jesse Jackson to stay away from South Africa. But Jackson, said Weaver, "doesn't pay my bills." Still, the boycott is hardly a failure. In many sports — particularly those with strong Olympic ties, such as swimming and track and field — the isolation is all but total. Track stars like Zola Budd and Sydney Maree have been forced to move abroad to compete internationally.

One of the biggest breakthroughs in rugby — the most popular sport for the country's white minority. South Africa remains a member of rugby's international board but was excluded from the 1987 World Cup and is unable to take its national team on official overseas tours. Last week, South Africa entered a board meeting fearing punishment for hosting a recent unofficial tour by players from Fiji and Samoa.

The coach of the South Pacific team was banned from the top levels of the sport, but South Africa emerged, according to the Johannesburg newspaper, the Star, "on cloud nine, hardly believing its good fortune." South Africa not only retained its board membership, but it reported to make official tours to South Africa in each of the next two years.

Golf and tennis are the two major sports in which South Africa continues to participate, home and abroad, at the highest level. In addition to Cash, the field for the \$375,000 South African Open includes Andres Gomez of Ecuador, Francisco Guy Forget and Henri Leconte, and Americans Brad Gilbert, Tim Mayotte, Tim Wilkison and David Pate.

Many foreigners competing here say sports and politics should be kept separate. Cash says he needs points here to clinch a place in next month's eight-man Masters tournament in New York. White sports officials in South Africa contend that the boycott should be lifted because most sports, at least at the top level, are now integrated. Supporters of the boycott say it should continue until all aspects of apartheid, the system of legalized race separation, are abolished.



Toronto's George Bell: "I did my job, and that's what counts."

Stand-In Quarterback, Teammates Confident Facing Nebraska

By Sally Jenkins

WASHINGTON Post Service NORMAN, Oklahoma — Oklahoma coach Art Crumpler, who with coach Barry Switzer tooling around in a golf cart with a flushing red light on top and a whistle shrieking in his mouth. Defensive back Rickey Dixon yelled, "Tel Nebraska, I'm coming!" And even the most vulnerable Sooner, gentle freshman quarterback Charles Thompson, indulged in a little self-confidence.

Oklahoma (10-0) would seem to have little reason for this behavior, having dropped this week to No. 2 in the national rankings for the first time all season and about to meet the usurper, No. 1 Nebraska, on Saturday in what is perhaps wishfully referred to as a game of the century. With the home-field advantage, Nebraska (9-0) has shown an over-

bearing tone of superiority; knowing that Thompson will start in place of Jamelle Hiewley, the Cornhuskers are threatening to do all sorts of things to his dainty, childlike features.

To which Oklahoma scoffs and Thompson replies coolly. Despite all speculation that their unbeaten season is in jeopardy, that Nebraska will win for the first time in three years and knock them out of the Orange Bowl and national-championship contention, the Sooners persist in acting as if they know something no one else does.

Their knowledge perhaps rests in Thompson, who could be the single most important figure in the game of the season. "I think it's kind of funny," Thompson said of the remarks being traded. "I like it when people try to taunt me and get in my face."

Thompson's attitude could not be more welcome to the Sooners, who were stunned two weeks ago when Hiewley was lost for good when surgery and fullback Lydell Carr also incurred a knee injury that sidelined him, as they struggled to beat Oklahoma State. Even Switzer came down with strained ligaments when he was hit on the sidelines in a troubled 17-13 victory over Missouri last week.

That was the sorriest kind of luck for a team that once looked almost unassailable, statistically No. 1 in both offense and defense. With two-thirds of its wishbone offense gone, Oklahoma must now rely on a redshirt freshman who stands 5-foot-10 (1.77 meters) and roughly 165 pounds (officially 175 pounds — 79.3 kilograms) — but not nearly. Switzer's voice held disappointment. "His good, but he's not Jamelle Hiewley."

Before he was injured, Hiewley this year gained 925 yards rushing on 142 carries and 548 yards passing in three touchdowns. How close Thompson can come to that performance level will go a long way toward determining whether Satur-

day's game is a memorable one. Although Thompson has played frequently and effectively in relief of Hiewley, the Missouri game was

best rushing total) for an average of 7.2 yards per carry — which leads the squad. He is reputed to be a better passer than Hiewley, having completed 11 of 28 for 207 yards with no interceptions.

But mainly he is stunningly fast. For a while, Thompson thought he might actually take Hiewley's job coming out of spring practice, when the starter sat out with a hand injury. Thompson rapidly displayed a new sense of self in his first words as a starter against Missouri when he told the team, "This is my huddle, not Jamelle Hiewley's."

"He's gotten kind of bossy since he became a starter," said Keith Jackson, all-America tight end. Against Steve Taylor, Nebraska's polished quarterback, Thompson could look truly inexperienced. Oklahoma's wishbone offense has always yielded more than the usual number of turnovers, but this season the Sooners have fumbled 50 times, and have been fortunate to lose only 19 of them. The Cornhuskers will not be so generous with errant pitchouts; turnovers could mean a blowout.

"Sometimes inexperienced kids get out there and go heater-skaler on you," Switzer said. "That's what Steve Taylor won't do. It's thousands of little things like that."

Thompson feels challenged enough already to have lost some sleep. He spent most of Monday night going over various possible outcomes. And he has also expressed slight displeasure at having so much importance placed on his skinny young self. "Sometimes I think everybody is trying to put it on my shoulders, with shirts that say 'Sooners.'"

That fact is also a source of Oklahoma's surprising confidence. Its defense gives up just one touchdown and 205 yards a game, while at the same time the Sooner offense is averaging 505 yards a game, most of it behind a huge veteran line that has told Thompson, he said, "they will block so hard a baby could run through them."

With Thompson's youth also comes ignorance, but in this case that's not such a bad thing. Having never played in a Nebraska game, he is blissfully unaware of what "I'll bustle people," as Switzer calls Nebraska's defense, might inflict on him.

"I've never even been to Lincoln," said Thompson. "It's all new to me."

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Football and Basketball, listing various sports events and scores.

Table titled 'U.S. College Leaders' showing statistics for various college sports teams.

Table titled 'NBA Standings' showing league standings for various NBA teams.

Table titled 'Hockey' showing NHL standings for various teams.

Table titled 'Baseball' showing American League MVPs and other statistics.

Table titled 'Tennis' showing women's tournament results.

Table titled 'European Soccer' showing international friendly match results.

Table titled 'Pacific Division' showing basketball standings.

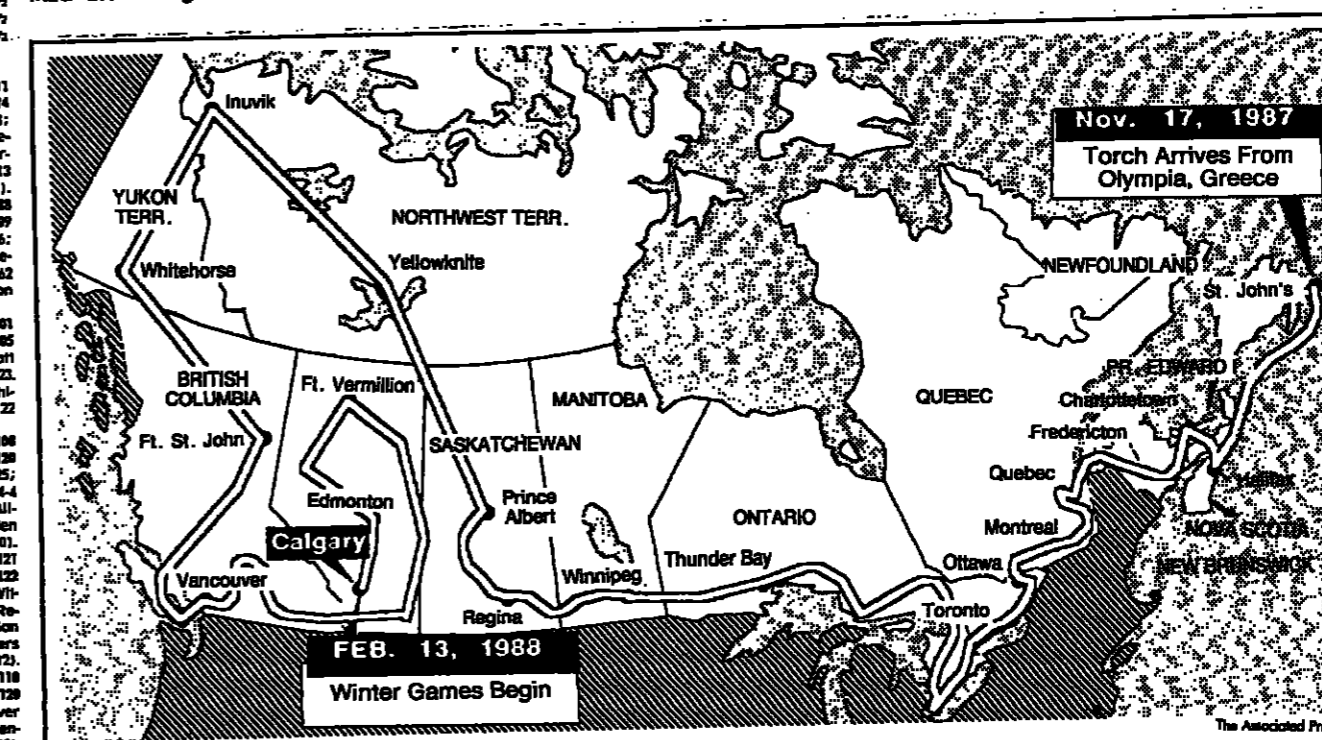
Table titled 'Central Division' showing basketball standings.

Table titled 'Atlantic Division' showing basketball standings.

Table titled 'Midwest Division' showing basketball standings.

Table titled 'Southeast Division' showing basketball standings.

Table titled 'TUESDAY'S RESULTS' showing basketball game outcomes.



Olympic Torch Begins Trans-Canada Relay to Winter Games in Calgary

The route of the Olympic torch relay, which began Tuesday in St. John's, Newfoundland, will pass through all of Canada's provinces and territories before arriving in Calgary for the Feb. 13 start of the Winter Games. On its 11,250-mile trip, including passage through the Arctic Circle, the torch will be borne by carriers on foot, skis and dogsleds and in airplanes and skimoles.

UPDATE

Home-Milan Flight: Flights were cancelled at the Milan airport because of a bomb scare.

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A collection of classified advertisements for international services, including escorts, guides, and travel agencies.

